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VOL. IV NO. 230 TUESDAY — MARCH 27 — 1979 — JEDDAH 29 RABI-UL-THANI 1399 A.H. FOURTEEN PAGES— ONE RIYAL

CLASPING HANDS : Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin clasp hands Monday as they completed the signing of the peace treaty. (AP photo)

Egypt, Israel sign treaty

By Bob Lebling
and Fouzi Al-Asmar

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26 — Egypt and Israel signed a treaty to formally put an end to three decades of hostility Monday as Arab and Palestinian supporters signalled their disapproval across the street.

Before 1,600 invited guests, President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin affixed their signatures to English, Arabic and Hebrew texts of the treaty at a ceremony on the North Lawn of the White House.

Across the street, 150 meters away in Lafayette Park, hundreds of anti-treaty protestors chanted their opposition to the accord, the first between the Jewish state and an Arab state since Israel was founded in 1948.

On a chilly, spring afternoon, President Jimmy Carter watched Sadat and Begin sign the treaty, then affixed his own signature to the three versions of the document.

Hundreds lined the black White House fence to watch the signing, and police said that in addition, the anti-treaty protest drew about 1,000 demonstrators.

The demonstrators had marched from Dupont Circle, about a mile away from the White House, bearing signs which read, " Palestine is not for sale, " " Sadat is Washington's lackey, " and " The Shah is gone, Sadat is next. "

The ceremony was broadcast live on radio and television throughout the United States and beamed overseas to many countries including Saudi Arabia.

Monday night, Carter planned to host Sadat and Begin at a reception and dinner under a huge red and yellow tent on the White House grounds with 1,300 people invited for dinner.

Washington police had been apprehensive that Monday's anti-treaty demonstrations could lead to violence, but none was reported, as the protestors took up positions in Lafayette Park and in another area to the south of the White House grounds.

Security precautions for the treaty signing were extremely tight, with police blocking off streets around the White House and re-routing traffic.

The protestors said they planned to stay in their positions through the end of Monday night's state dinner. Those gathered on the Ellipse south of the White House were close enough to be heard by the guests.

The atmosphere in Washington was subdued on the eve of the signing, almost somber.

Officials and the general public were cautiously optimistic that the treaty would work, but many

(Continued on back page)

TREATY SIGNED : Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin flank President Jimmy Carter as the peace treaty is signed on the north lawn of the White House Monday (SPA photo)

Strong pressure in OPEC to up prices, Yamani says

GENEVA, March 26 (Agencies) — Strong pressure has built up among OPEC states for another increase in oil prices, Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said here Monday at the start of talks among the states.

" But we will resist it, " he told reporters as he headed into the opening session of the conference.

Sheikh Yamani has already had a series of intensive talks with other OPEC ministers since his arrival Sunday night.

The conference has been called to discuss the repercussion of shortages in oil markets caused by the slowdown in Iranian production.

Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeh Abdul Karim told reporters some states were pressing for the whole 14.5 rise agreed at Abu Dhabi in December to take effect immediately rather than into the fourth quarter of this year.

Karim called for a reasonable increase in oil prices to offset the effects of inflation, and he also hinted that the Arab oil countries could use oil as a weapon to punish participants in the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

" We are against a high jump (in prices). We want a reasonable increase, " reporters Monday.

" There is no connection between Camp David (where the peace treaty was largely negotiated with United States backing) and prices, " Karim said.

But he indicated that production cuts could be imposed to penalize countries involved.

" We have to punish anyone who works against our legitimate rights, " he said.

But Cyrus Zadeg, advisor to the head of the Iranian delegation, said Iran was seeking a 20 per cent increase in prices on top of levels already decided for 1979.

Zadeg told reporters at least four or five of the 13 OPEC states had expressed support for the move.

He said this would bring the price of a standard barrel of OPEC oil to $ 18, compared with the official price of $ 13.335 for the standard Arabian Light in force since Jan. 1

Zadeg said Iranian production is now at two million barrels a day and that it would double to four million barrels a day within two months. At the same time, Iran wants other OPEC members to cut back the production they added when Iranian supplies were cut off. Before the revolution, Iran produced six million barrels a day, with 700,000 barrels of this going to domestic consumption.

Earlier, Dr. Mana Said Oteiba, the UAE oil minister and OPEC's chairman said this year " in general, my country would prefer to stick to prices already agreed upon and not go beyond the roof of our decision. "

But Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon said the favored formula appeared to be for a rise to the level already decided for the fourth quarter of this year — $ 14.542 a barrel.

The meeting coincides with the signing in Washington Monday of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The Iranian sales gap, which ended on March 5, has caused a world market shortage of about two million barrels of crude oil a day, enabling producers charge prices pbove lvels OPEC set last Decembr.

OPEC members were to raise this price by 14.5 per cent over four quarterly increases during 1979.

But most OPC members have introduced premiums and surcharges taking their prices over this level, and there is strong pressure from some countries to incorporate the new prices in the official price structure.

(Continued on back page)

Saud regrets decision by Riad to quit League

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal has regreted the resignation of Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad, and said he hoped Riad would reconsider his decision.

Speaking to " Al-Nadwa " newspaper in Mogadishu where he attended the meeting of the Arab League Council, Prince Saud declared that the Arab League " should be saved " and supported at all costs to continue to serve its purpose.

The prince was with the resolutions taken in Mogadishu and said they were " constructive and dealt with several important issues. "

Asked about the Kingdom's attitude towards the forthcoming Baghdad conference, he said that his government " would do all it could to serve Arab interests. "

Prince Saud returned here Sunday.

Kingdom committed to Baghdad decisions

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia reiterated Monday its compliance with the resolutions of the Baghdad Arab summit conference held last year.

After a cabinet meeting chaired by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said the current developments in the region had been taken into consideration at the Baghdad summit, and that the cabinet meeting Monday stressed the Kingdom's commitment and adherence to its declared position to comply with all the summit resolutions.

Dr. Yamani said the cabinet reviewed a report by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, and Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail on the agenda of the Arab ministerial conference which opens in the Iraqi capital Tuesday.

Gromyko ends talks with Assad, Arafat

DAMASCUS, March 26 (Agencies) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko left Damascus Monday, after weekend consultations with President Hafez Assad and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

No details were announced on the talks, believed to be connected with the imminent signing in Washington later in the day of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

But in Moscow the official Soviet news agency Tass said Sunday Gromyko, " on behalf of the Soviet leadership, again reaffirmed the invariability of the principled stand of the Soviet Union in matters of a Middle East settlement. "

It said he " specifically emphasized the justness of the demands and legitimacy of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine including the right to establish a national state of their own. "

It quoted him as saying, " a separate Egyptian Israeli treaty which is to be signed and which has been worked out with the direct participation of the United States of America, is imbued with hostility with regard to the rights

(Continued on back page)

Damascus U.S. Embassy rocked by two explosions

DAMASCUS, March 26 (Agencies) — Two bomb blasts shattered windows of the American Embassy here Sunday night, the eve of the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. There were no reports of injuries or serious damage.

The explosions rocked the fashionable Abu Rummaneh quarter of Damascus where most embassies are located.

Syrian Interior Minister Adnan Dabbagh was personally directing investigations into the blasts.

Syrian eyewitnesses to the explosions at the embassy's chancellery building said one of the bombs was tossed into the embassy garden from a passing car and the other went off near the rear of the building.

A witness said someone in the car shouted: "To hell with the traitorous agreement" before driving off.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attack."

In Washington, the State Department said the only American at the embassy when the attack occurred was a U.S. Marine guard who was not hurt.

Threaten sanctions

Arabs denounce treaty

BEIRUT, March 26 (Agencies) — Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat pledged Monday to " crush " the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, " finish off U.S. interests in the Middle East " and escalate his 14-year war against Israel.

As he spoke in Beirut a general strike paralyzed the capital's western part and the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Protestors occupied the Egyptian embassy in Tehran and Egypt Air offices in Damascus.

Effigies of Carter, Begin and Sadat went up in flames in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut as well as north and south Lebanon.

Hardline Arab states, led by Syria and Iraq, campaigned for collective economic and political sanctions against Egypt, warning that " collaborators with traitors are themselves traitors. "

Jordan's King Hussein jetted to Damascus and Baghdad in an apparent attempt to coordinate positions of hardliners and moderates before Arab foreign and finance ministers begin a conference in Baghdad Tuesday to vote on anti-Egyptian sanctions.

Arafat, addressing trainees at a camp in Beirut, predicted President Anwar Sadat would be assassinated for signing the bilateral treaty with Israel and declared, " we shall crush ... the triangular alliance of Carter, Begin and Sadat under our boots. "

He charged that Washington sent a " threat to create a lot of trouble for me if I didn't behave " during President Carter's recent Mideast trip.

" Begin also sent word that he will burn my fingers, " Arafat went on. " But let me tell all three of them today that I shall not only burn their fingers, but shall even chop off their hands. "

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin had said the Palestine Liberation Organization leader would " burn his fingers " if he tried to sabotage the treaty.

Arafat's top lieutenant, Salah Khalaf, pledged that the resistance movement would mount attacks against U.S., British and West German interests " everywhere " for supporting the treaty.

Effigies of Carter, Sadat and Begin went up in flames at Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and other cities in Lebanon.

Security forces in Kuwait fired tear gas to disperse a mob which smashed the glass facade of the Egyptian embassy.

Almost every Arab government has scorned the pact Sadat and Begin signed in Washington. Many Arabs are opposed to the treaty because Sadat " did not obtain a state for the Palestinians, the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs and the return of the Golan Heights to Syria.

Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, denounced the treaty, saying it was " against the interest of the Arab world " and increased " the dangers that have always been posed by Israel in the region. "

About 30 Arab students took over the Egyptian embassy in Tehran Monday to protest against the treaty.

A spokesman for the protesters called on the Egyptian people to rise against Sadat and for all revolutionary regimes to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Palestinians went on a general strike in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza.

Commerce came to a standstill in Arab East Jerusalem and the ancient market of the old city.

Israeli troops armed with U.S.-made M-16 rifles and riot sticks patrolled the nearly deserted alleyways of the old city and set up strategic lookouts on rooftops on alert for attacks.

A strike in Jordan, lasting a token one hour, was called by the government of King Hussein " as an expression of Arab rejection of the separate peace treaty. "

" Al Thawra, " the official newspaper of Iraq's ruling Socialist Baath Party, said:

" Those who endorse the treaty of betrayal are themselves traitors. "

Syria's Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam told the Kuwaiti newspaper " Al Siyassa ": " We will not be lenient toward any Arab regime which continues to deal with the Egyptian government, and Arab governments should decide to which camp they want to belong. Middle of the road stands are inadmissible when national causes are at stake. "

(Continued on back page)

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CARGO DISCHARGED IN KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT

DAMMAM

During the week number

From 19-4-1399 Hegra 17-3-1979 Gregorian

To 25-4-1399 Hegra 23-3-1979 Gregorian

COMMODITY	FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED
1. FOODSTUFFS	
Flour/Wheat	24652
Maize	2481
Barley	—
Rice	7192
Sugar	561
Tea	—
Other Foods	16746
Fruit	—
Chicken	1089
Meat	2574
Eggs	132
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:	55427
2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	
Cement	70231
Steel	17227
Timber	3640
General Building Materials	25131
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	116229
3. VEHICLES	
Vehicles in Number	1290
Vehicles in Tons	22636
4. LIVESTOCK	
Number of Head	3700
5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO	100470

TOTAL DISCHARGED:

(A) 295614 Tons Cargo
(B) 1290 Vehicles in Number
(C) 3700 Head of Livestock

PORTS AUTHORITY

CARGO DISCHARGED IN JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

During the week number

From 19-4-1399 Hegra 17-3-1979 Gregorian

To 25-4-1399 Hegra 23-3-1979 Gregorian

COMMODITY	FREIGHT TONS DISCHARGED
1. FOODSTUFFS	
Flour/Wheat	17,112
Maize	—
Rice	1,702
Sugar	—
Tea	3,171
Various Foodstuffs	27,210
Fruit	10,026
Poultry	2,515
Meat	808
Eggs	212
Sub-Total for Foodstuff:	62,756
2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	
Cement	41,857
Steel	18,074
Timber	11,544
General Building Materials	44,869
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	116,344
3. VEHICLES	
Vehicles in number	6,208
Vehicles in Tons	90,584
4. LIVESTOCK	
Number of Head	52,074
5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO	56,947

TOTAL DISCHARGED:

(A) 326,631 Tons Cargo
(B) 6,204 Vehicles in Numbers
(C) 52,074 Head of Livestock

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Naif okays hunting code

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif has approved a new statute banning all hunting without license and prohibiting hunting of gazelle and deer, which are protected species.

Under the new regulations, hunters of game will have to obtain licenses from local governors. These will be issued only to persons of legal aye and of good character.

Hunting of gazelle and deer is completely banned as is hunting in the Mecca and Medina regions, within built-up areas, prohibited zones, at night or during the close season from March 11 to December 9.

On the island of Umm Al-Qamri off Qunfuzah on the Red Sea, hunters must obtain a special licenses.

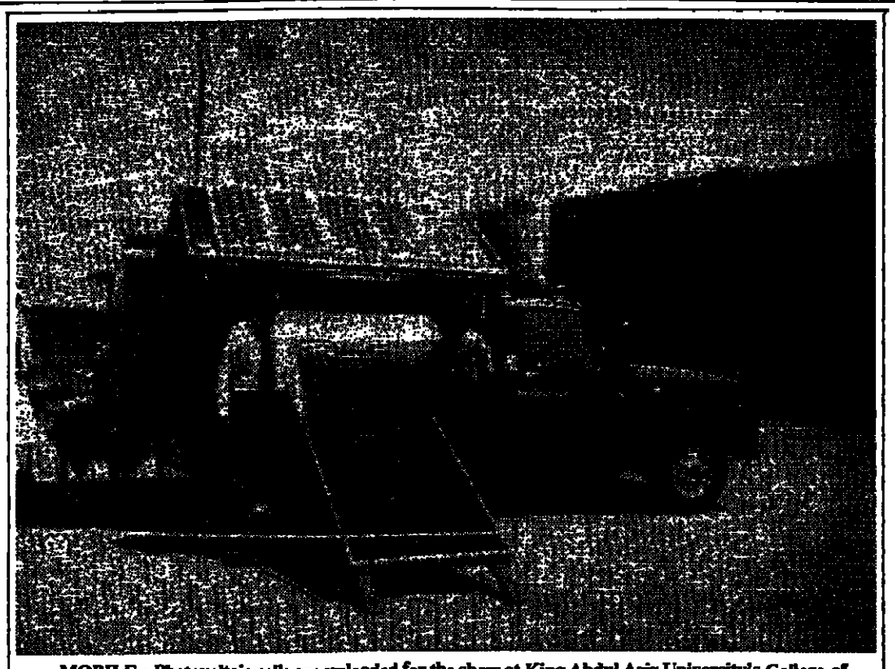
Poachers face one to two months in jail and fine from SR5,000 to SR10,000 for hunting in the Mecca and Medina regions — prescribed in the Holy Koran — or killing protected species.

Other offenders face three-15 days in prison and a fine of SR300 to SR1,000.

Transport firm directors named

MECCA, March 26 — The board of the new semi-state Saudi Arabian Public Transport Company has been formed under chairman Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, the communications minister.

"Okaz" newspaper Monday named the board members of SAPTCO, which will operate bus services between and within towns. These are Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Kamel, nominated; Deputy Finance Minister Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, Deputy Commerce Minister Yusuf Al-Hamdan; Assistant Deputy Communications Minister Dr. Medani Abdul Qader Olaqi; Sheikh Omran Al-Omran, director general of Riyadh Water Authority, and Sheikh Ali Al-Tamimi.



MOBILE : Photovoltaic cells are unloaded for the show at King Abdul Aziz University's College of Engineering.

Mobile solar show opens at KAAU

JEDDAH, March 26 — The first mobile solar energy exhibition opened Sunday at King Abdul Aziz University with a display of home and industrial equipment operated on solar energy alone.

The exhibition, sponsored by Al-Husseini Corporation and Sun Inc. of Louisiana in association with a group of American and Australian companies, offered photovoltaic units operating lights, fans, radio and tape players, water pumps and a small refrigerators — from which visitors were served ice-cold drinks.

There was also an Australian thermal system which can heat 160 liters of water to 100 degrees centigrade for household use. It can be used in hospitals,hotels, and small industries, according to Mehboob Ahmed, marketing manager of Al-Husseini.

Ahmed said that small photovoltaic systems pump 150 gallons of water per hour and could provide 100 watts of power for six to eight hours — ideal for beach houses or as an alternative to diesel generators.

—Farouk Luqman

Miteb signs contract

Abha to get SR230m sewer system

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — The town of Abha in the southwest is to have a major sewage and water drainage system under a contract signed here Monday.

Prince Miteb, minister of housing and public works who is acting for Municipal and Rural Affairs Minister Prince Majed signed the SR 230 million contract.

The successful contractor was not named.

The project provides for the installation of 12 kilometers of ceramic pipe mains, 40 kilometers of branch pipes, and house connections.

The contract also calls for the demolition of the present water collection reservoirs and septic tanks and the construction of a pumping station.

A sewage treatment plant is also included as well as 1.5 kilometers of canals for stormwater.

The contract includes provision for the supervision of the operation and maintenance of the system.

U.K. mission due

JEDDAH, March 26 (SPA) — A British trade mission representing 15 major engineering and construction firms will start a 12-day visit to Saudi Arabia next Friday.

Khaled receives Swedish minister

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — King Khaled received here Monday Swedish Agriculture Minister Eric Eklund who is on an official visit to the country. The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commender of the National Guard, Dr. Rashad Pharaon, adviser to the King and Minister of Agriculture Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh.

Youth meeting ends

Young called to resist un-Islamic trends

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — Youth leaders from the Muslim world here Monday warned young Muslims against " the forces of wickedness and corruption and destructive ideologies" and made proposals for Muslim youth activities and education.

At the end of its fourth session here Monday, the World Assembly of Muslim Youth warned young Muslims against " such alien and destructive institutions and ideologies as communism, Zionism, existentialism, missionary activity by other religions, freemasonry, anarchism, Rotary Clubs and nudism ".

The assembly proposed the establishment of Islamic travel agencies to help young Muslims to travel in the Muslim world, an integrated plan for sports activities and a federation of youth hostels in Muslim countries.

Other recommendations included measures to prevent a further ' brain drain ' of young people out of the Muslim world. These were:

— Publication of books and periodicals on Fatwa's (Muslim legal opinions) and Muslim youth problems;

— A committee of Muslim intellectuals to study youth problems;

— Abidance by the Islamic faith, Sharia, and the Holy Koran to face attacks against the Sunnah (Traditions of the Holy Prophet);

— A plan for the reform of education in Muslim countries;

— Construction of a permanent headquarters for the assembly, a permanent youth camp in Abha, permanent assembly premises at the Mecca and Medina shrines and at Mina to cover the Pilgrimage, a special center for training of youth leaders,

— Similar training for young women to play leading roles among women within the bounds of Islamic values and objectives;

Training centers for branches of social and human sciences.

— Schools, institutes and model Islamic universities, as well as charity institutions, and an independent Islamic World Academy to serve Islamic thinking and culture;

The assembly urged young Muslims to spare no effort to regain and restore Islamic shrines, preserve the integrity and prestige of the Muslim community and defend the rights of Muslims everywhere.

Governor appointed

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — A royal decree was issued here Monday, appointing Sheikh Fahd ibn Khaled Al-Sudairi governor of Najran to replace his father who died earlier this year.

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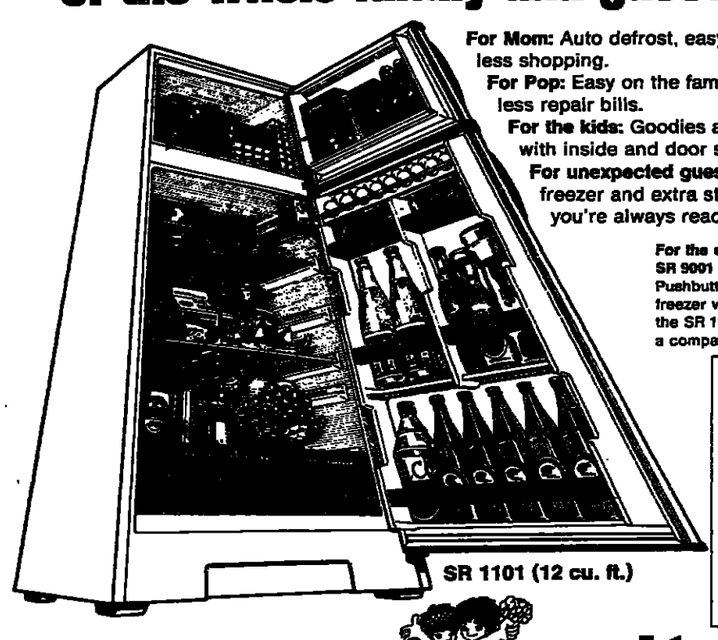

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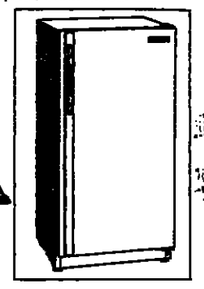

SR 1101 (12 cu. ft.)

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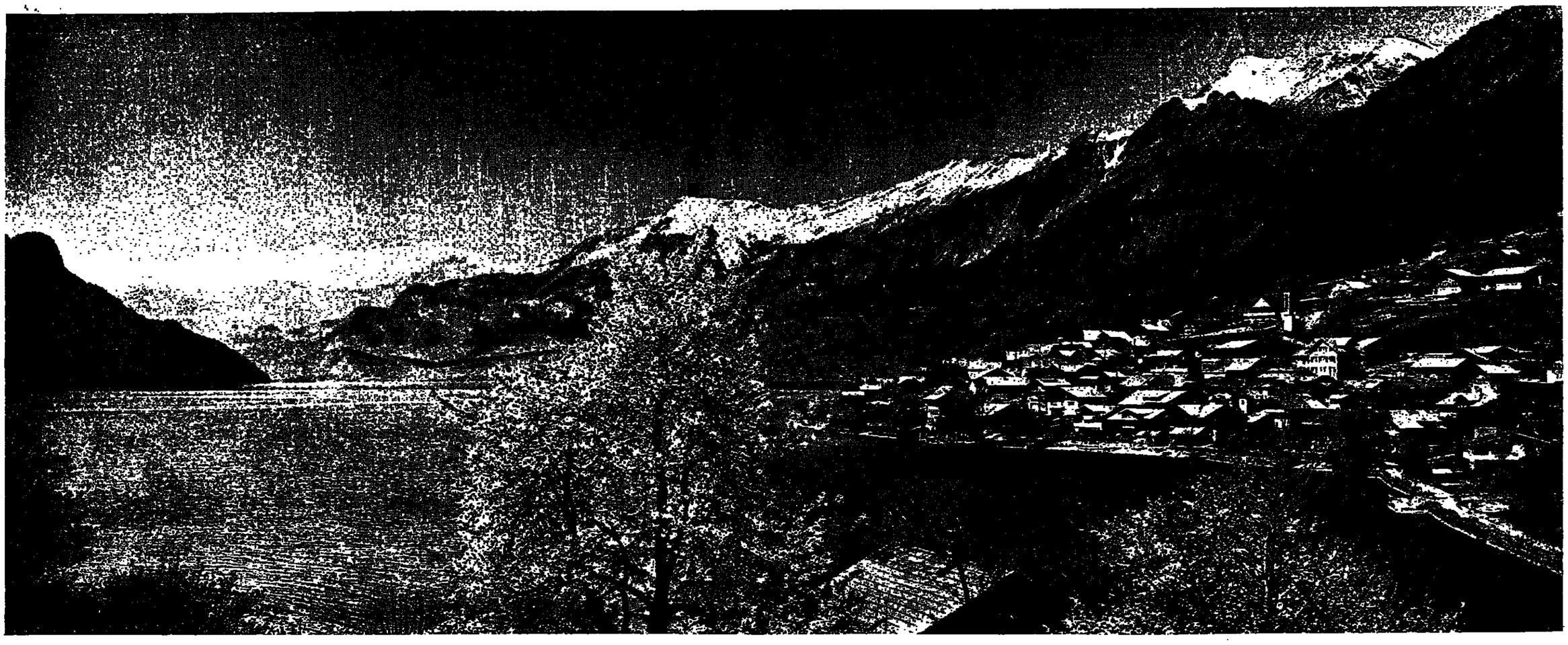

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Sadat party asks Arabs to support peace accord

CAIRO, March 26 (R) — With hours to go before Egypt signed a controversial peace treaty with Israel, President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party appealed Monday to other Arab countries to support the treaty.

Amid tightened security throughout the country, it also warned against attempts to divide the Egyptian people, saying in a statement that Egypt was " fully united against any foreign conspiracies against the people who maintain their solid national unity."

In an apparent attempt to placate those embittered by Egypt's decision to sign the treaty, the statement listed some of the benefits it said it had achieved.

These included the agreement for Israel to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula and other occupied Arab territories and provisions for Palestinian autonomy.

The statement, issued after a meeting of the party's leadership, also said Sadat had reiterated that Arab Jerusalem was an indivisible part of the West Bank and its liberation was as important as liberating the West Bank.

Newspapers made no reference to mounting Arab opposition to the treaty. But the semi-official " Al-Ahram " and the mass circulation " Al-Akhbar " bitterly criticised Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to Syria, saying it was intended to turn the other Arabs against Egypt even more.

" Al-Akhbar " said that the purpose of Gromyko's unexpected visit to Damascus was to lead the attacks on Egypt and ensure that proposals for an economic and political boycott of Egypt taken at last year's Baghdad summit of Arab countries would be implemented.

" Let it be known that Gromyko's sudden visit is only concerned with fighting Egypt because it has destroyed their (Soviet) influence, expelled their experts and cancelled their role in the Arab-Israeli problem. "

" Al-Ahram " said Gromyko's visit was also intended to give moral support to the Syrian government.

Egypt planned no celebrations to mark the signing of the treaty, saving these for Sadat's return this weekend.

For the moment, security men are taking no chances. Travellers from Alexandria reported increased security Monday at check-points at entrances to Cairo.

Police stopped all cars and trucks to check the identity of drivers and passengers.

Security vans carrying riot-helmeted armed police were parked in the city's main squares, while extra guards were on duty at hotels and the United States and other embassies.

For Sadat's return, triumphal arches are being erected at Cairo Airport with slogans such as " Sadat, hero of peace " and " peace means prosperity. "

Officials said the celebrations will begin after the president's return next weekend and later after the Peoples Assembly ratifies the treaty under Egyptian constitutional practice.

Monday the patriotic music on government-owned broadcasting stations was one of the few signs, that Egypt was about to end the 30-year-state of war with Israel.

The mood in the capital appeared to be one of anxiety and hope.

" Look, " a Cairo laundryman said, " we anticipated peace when Sadat returned from Jerusalem (16 months ago) and then when he went to Camp David.

" The newspapers here said peace was on our doorsteps. It wasn't, so now we have to be careful. "

Hussein meets Assad for talks in Damascus

DAMASCUS, March 26 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Damascus Monday for talks with President Hafez Al-Assad on the situation arising from the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The Jordanian monarch was to leave for Baghdad later Monday for similar talks with Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Baker.

Last week, the king visited Saudi Arabia for talks with King Khaled.

July

Sadat said to visit Japan

TOKYO, March 26 (R) — President Anwar Sadat will visit Japan in July, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

Sadat, who has a standing invitation to come here, said earlier this month he hoped to visit West Germany and Japan.

The Egyptian Embassy would neither confirm nor deny that Sadat would make the visit in July, but the sources said the date had been broadly agreed by the two governments.

Sudanese brigadier killed during army maneuvers

KHARTOUM, March 26 (AP) — Five soldiers, including a brigadier general, were killed during maneuvers in western Sudan, the army news release said Monday.

The announcement did not give the exact location or details of how three officers and two soldiers died, but officials said that maneuvers in the area over the past two weeks have involved the use of live amminition.

The news release said the unidentified brigadier was heading the maneuvers at the time of his death. A captain and a major were also killed.

Last week, a lieutenant died in the same area when his plane caught fire and crashed.

Western Sudan is a vast area of semi-arid land and desert that stretches from the capital to the borders with Libya, Chad and the Central African Empire.

LUNCHEON : U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is pictured with others in Washington Thursday at a luncheon hosted by Egyptian Defense Minister Kamel Hassan Ali. Ali was negotiating some minor, last-minute details prior to monday's scheduled signing of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty. Shown are, from left to right : Ali ; Undersecretary of State for Science and Technology Lucy Wilson Benson ; Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal ; and Vance. (AP photo)

' World Bank, IMF should assist '

OECD head urges Turkey aid

ANKARA, March 26 (R) — Help from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and major international banks should be included in a proposed Western emergency aid for Turkey, the secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Emile van Lennep, says.

Van Lennep, who left Ankara Sunday after talks with Turkish officials, said the question of rescheduling Turkey's foreign debts and providing export guarantees could also be brought up again within the same context.

"My idea of the cooperation is that it should not be just the OECD countries and Turkey, but include actions by the IMF and banks. We also hope that the World Bank will fit their actions within this context," he said.

Van Lennep mentioned that the resumption of export guarantees to Turkey by the OECD countries could also be considered instead of only government-to-government loans between the member countries and Turkey.

He had met Turkish Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinoglu, who briefed him on the new Turkish economic austerity program launched last week.

Both officials said there had been no negotiations yet on the amount of the cash aid.

Queen Noor loses baby

AMMAN, March 26 (AP) — After three months of pregnancy, American-born Queen Noor of Jordan has "lost her unborn baby," the Royal Place said Monday.

The brief statement attributed the loss to undisclosed "health troubles."

The queen, formerly Lisa Halaby, was married to King Hussein last June at age 26.

She is a 1974 graduate of Princeton University and was design supervisor for Alia, Jordanian Royal airways.

Her father, Najeeb Halaby, is former president of Pan American World Airways and former head of the Federal Aviation Administration.

She is Hussein's fourth wife. His first two marriages ended in divorce. His third wife died in a helicopter crash in 1977.

President appoints new North Yemeni armed forces chief

BAGHDAD, March 26 (AP) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who last week shuffled his cabinet, announced the appointment of a new armed forces chief of staff, the Iraq News Agency has reported.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

The agency Sunday said Lt. Col. Abdul Aziz Barti, the former interior minister, has been named chief of staff to replace Lt. Col. Ali Saleh Smaibah, who takes over the new post of advisor to the commander of North Yemeni forces.

In another appointment, Lt. Col. Hussein Sharaf Kabsi was named commander of the Mareb District, replacing Lt. Col. Mujahid Abu Shawarib, who last week was named deputy prime minister for interior affairs.

The moves came three days before a scheduled reconciliation summit between the presidents of North and South Yemen in Kuwait. The two neighbors are observing a ceasefire under the auspices of the Arab League.

In Kuwait, that country's minister of state, Abdul Aziz Hussein, confirmed the summit would be held despite a Baghdad conference of foreign and economic ministers that opens Tuesday to consider the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Kuwait had unsuccessfully sought postponement of the Baghdad meeting because of its previous commitment to hosting the Yemeni summit.

Kuwait's delegation to Baghdad will be led by Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad, who will fly to the Iraqi capital with the foreign ministers of the two Yemens.

Syria promises to help Sanaa with education

SANAA, March 26 (R) — Syria has pledged all possible aid to North Yemen in education, Sanaa Radio says.

It said Sunday the pledge was made by Syrian Minister of Education Zuheir Masharka on his departure for home after a six-day visit.

The Syrian minister toured several provinces during his stay.

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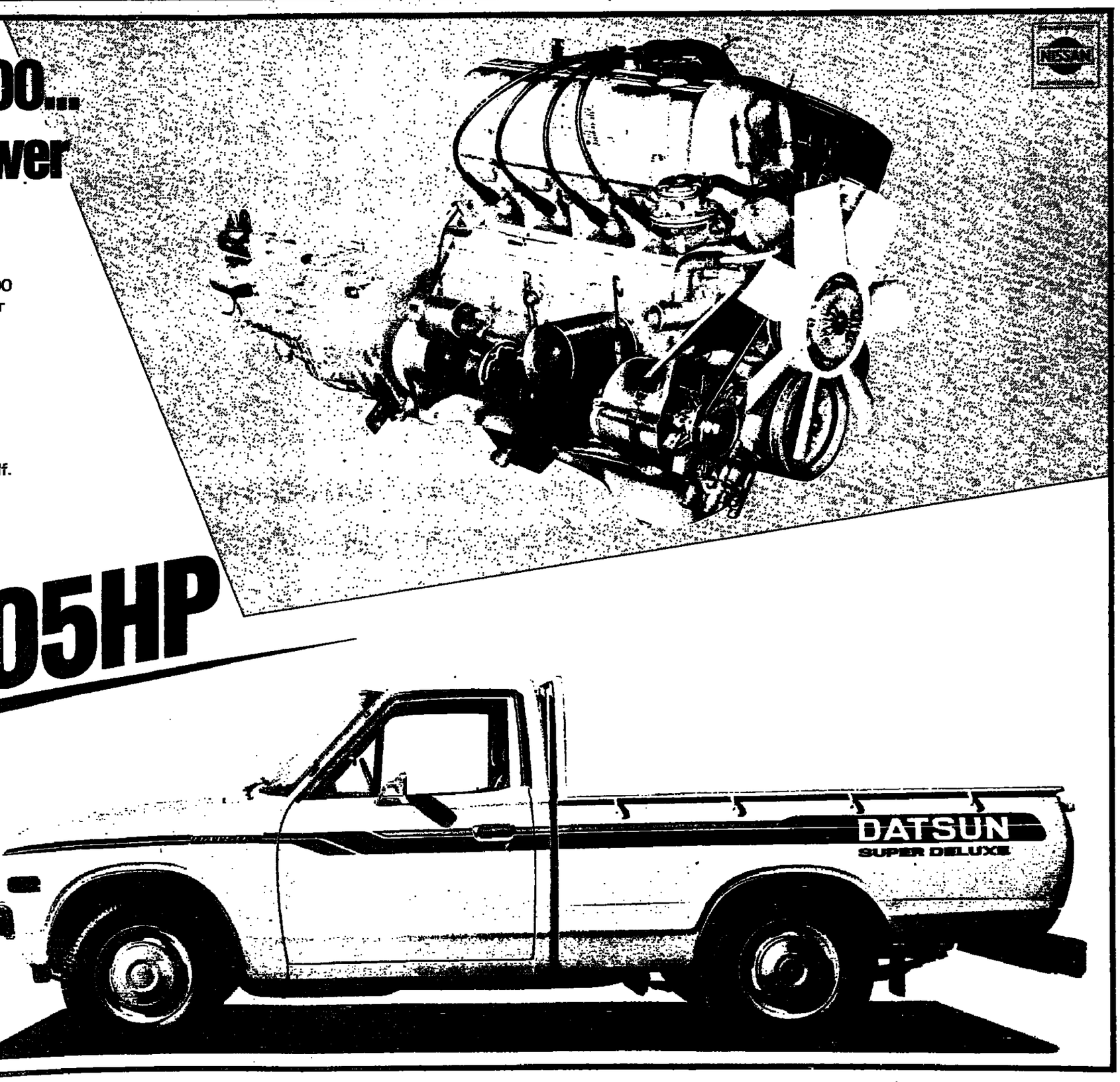

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Suitcase bomb wounds four at JFK terminal

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — A suitcase on its way to the belly of an airliner carrying 181 people blew up, and two New Jersey buildings were bombed in what was allegedly a new terrorist assault by anti-Castro Cubans.

The blasts Sunday night were the responsibility of an anti-Castro group known as Omega 7, according to a male telephone caller, speaking with a Spanish accent, who promised "similar actions will continue."

Police said a bag containing at least three sticks of dynamite exploded in the Trans World Airlines baggage area at Kennedy Airport at 8:48 p.m. (0148 GMT.) The suitcase was among luggage workers were preparing to take to TWA Flight 17, waiting on the runway for a flight to Los Angeles at 9 p.m., officers said.

Four baggage handlers suffered minor injuries from the blast.

Passengers were evacuated from the plane as local and federal authorities searched for additional explosives and for the person who checked the bag onto the flight. Passengers boarded and the plane left five hours late.

Several calls warning of the bomb were received by various police agencies and TWA, but all the calls came after the device already had exploded, prompting speculation that it triggered prematurely.

"It was our intention to blow up the plane and not injure anyone," the caller to the AP said.

In New Jersey, explosions about two hours after the Kennedy blast damaged the offices of the New Jersey Cuban Program in Weehawken and the Elmaceen Pharmacia in Union City.

The three sites were attacked because they were "operating in mutual agreement with the tyranny of Fidel Castro," the caller said.

Twa has flown to Cuba, the Cuban Program is working to free political prisoners in that country and Elmaceen Pharmacia exports medical products to Cuba.

The caller said the three organizations "are part of a fifth column created by Castro in the United States to satisfy his need for American dollars."

"Similar actions will continue until we shut down this source," he said.

Omega 7, a terrorist group made up of Cuban exiles, has been active in the New York City area during recent months, most recently on Dec. 29, 1978, when it claimed responsibility for explosions that caused extensive damage at the Cuban mission to the United Nations and lesser damage to Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Center.

INFERNO : Fire and smoke rise from the burning drums of phosphorus chemicals on a tractor-trailer rig after an explosion recently in downtown Gettysburg, Pa. Families were evacuated temporarily and all schools were closed.

Top specialist in Britain to join Narayan's doctors

BOMBAY, March 26 (AP) — A top British doctor flies here Monday to help treat critically ill Indian elder statesman Jayaprakash Narayan, hospitalized with kidney and heart trouble.

The 76-year-old Narayan has been under intensive care at Bombay's Jaslok Hospital since his heart stopped briefly last Tuesday.

Dr. Jeffery Marston, a leading colitis specialist and senior lecturer in surgery at the Middlesex Hospital, London, will examine Narayan Monday to see if his bleeding can be stopped without major surgery.

Senior Indian doctors have advised drug treatment and blood transfusion because of Narayan's weak health.

Two surgeons who last year operated on Narayan at Swedish hospital in Seattle, Washington offered to fly to India for possible consultation but the director of the Jaslok Hospital did not think their help was needed.

One of the most respected Indian public figures, Narayan launched a student movement against the rule of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1974 which ended her declaration of a state of emergency and his imprisonment.

U.S. intelligence praised

China-Vietnam peace talks said doubtful

BANGKOK March 26 (AP) With Vietnam's deadline for the withdrawal of Chinese troops from its soil only three days away, there were no signs Monday that the situation along the China-Vietnam border had eased enough to permit talks on normalization proposed by Hanoi for this Thursday.

Vietnam last week announced it was ready for talks this Thursday, if Chinese troops had completely pulled out of Vietnam a day earlier.

Vietnam Sunday accused China of launching fresh artillery attacks on Vietnam's territory and occupying 12 new positions, some of them "well inside Vietnam."

Although analysts in Bangkok following the conflict have not been able to confirm specific Vietnamese charges, some well-informed sources say the Chinese are continuing to occupy border enclaves previously held by the Vietnamese.

U.S. Intelligence

In Washington, a congressman said that China's invasion of Vietnam was predicted by U.S. intelligence six weeks before the attack.

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.) said Sunday "This was no mean feat", adding that, "Years of study of foreign military patterns paid off by enabling analysts to recognize the meaning of fragments of information."

In a press statement, Aspin said he drew these conclusions after three days of hearings by the House Intelligence Oversight Subcommittee of which he is chairman.

The American intelligence agents detected Chinese troop movements toward the Vietnamese border as early as December, Aspin said. By early January, he said, they accurately reported to President Carter and his advisers "The Chinese may choose to engineer a strong localized demonstration of Chinese power along the frontier."

He said the Chinese attack might have been predicted even earlier if American intelligence had been able to analyze correctly Vietnamese intentions.

He said it incorrectly believed last year that Vietnam intended only to demonstrate support of Cambodia's guerrillas, and not to launch a military attempt "to swallow all of Cambodia."

China already had said its punishment of Vietnam would depend on the extent of Vietnam's military action against Cambodia, Aspin said.

He said U.S. intelligence also incorrectly estimated that the Soviet Union might retaliate along the Sino-Soviet border if China attacked Vietnam to support Cambodia.

ON TOP OF THE WORLD : In the northern part of the USSR, these seven men are about to start on a ski expedition to the North Pole organized by the newspaper " Komsomolskaya Pravda ". The team left Henrietta Island on March 16. The chief of the group is Dmitri Shapro, described by the paper as a " head candidate of physico-mathematical sciences. " (AP photo)

Marine, under suspicion, home from Vietnam exile

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION, Ill. March 26 (AP) — Marine PFC. Robert Garwood, declaring "I love you America, I'm glad to be home," returned to the United States on Sunday after more than 13 years in Vietnam. He faces charges that could mean his execution.

Garwood, on advice from his attorneys, refused comment on written preliminary charges that he deserted in time of war, urged American soldiers to quit fighting and unlawfully communicated with the Viet Cong during the Vietnam War.

"The only one who knows what has gone on in the past 14 years is Bobby Garwood," his civilian Attorney, Dermot Foleywn said at a news briefing here.

Garwood, accompanied by three marine officials, arrived in Chicago after a 15-hour flight from Okinawa. He was kept away from reporters at the airport and seen only for about one minute when he entered at the Navy hospital here to undergo extensive medical tests.

His last words to reporters were: "I want to see my family, I want to see my family."

He was taken to a 12th-floor room for a reunion with seven members of his family, including his father and stepmother, all from Greensburg, Ind. He will have three days to visit with them.

Robert Garwood

Marine Lt. Col. Arthur Brill insisted Garwood "isn't under arrest. ... He could get up and leave if he wanted to, but he doesn't want to." Brill said Garwood's official status is that of a private assigned to the hosptial.

Foley complained that the Marine Corps is holding up about $ 150,000 in back pay due to Garwood. Foley said Garwood needs the money for legal defense fees.

Garwood, who will be 33 on April 1, will be "debriefed" sometime this week, Brill said. The military reportedly hopes to obtain information about possible other POWs still in Vietnam. Brill said Garwood would be in the hospital for "an indefinite time."

Biochemical surveillance system

Anti-cancer agent found in human cells

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. March 26 (AP) — A cancer-killing substance first isolated in the blood of mice has been found in human blood cells and may be a key component of the body's natural defenses against cancer, a researcher says.

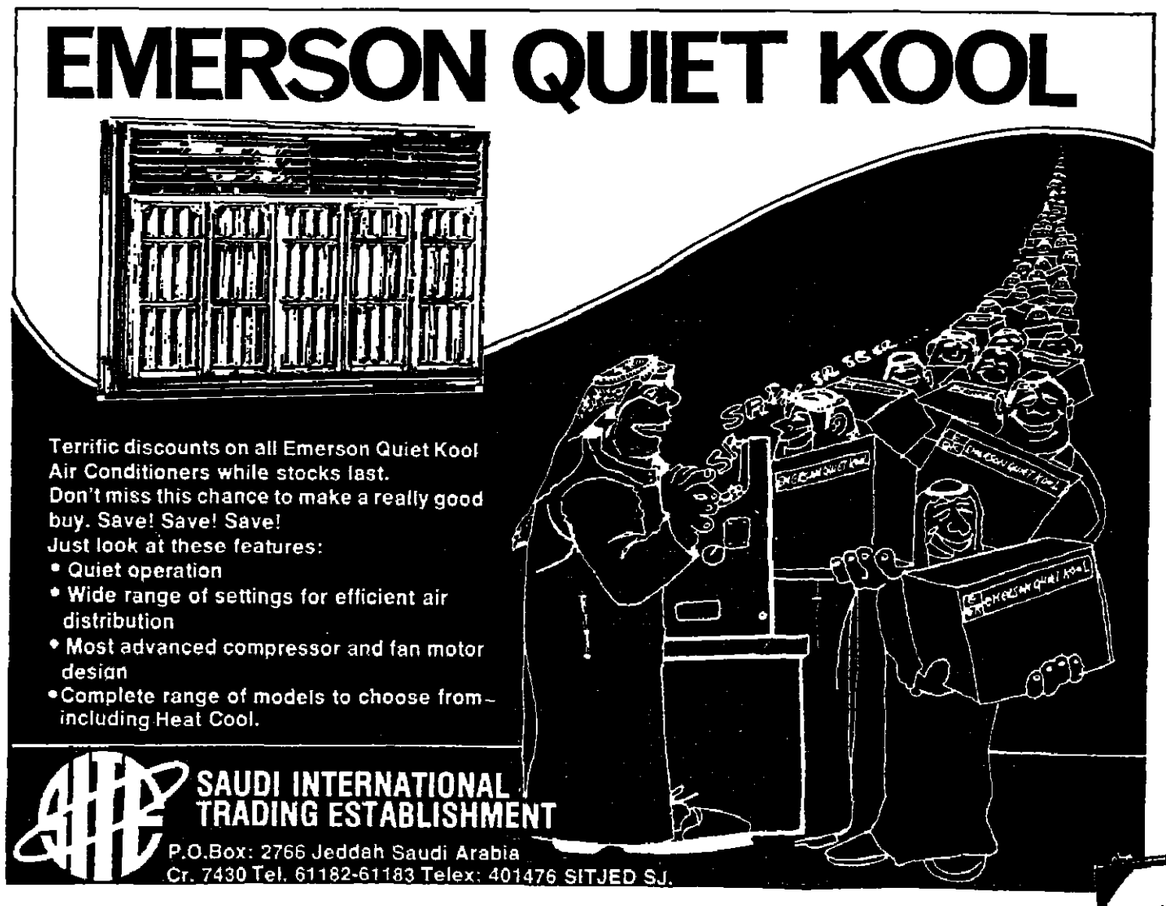
Dr. Saul Green of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York said Sunday the substance when isolated from mouse blood had killed cancers in other mice as quickly as in 24 hours.

"We have experimental evidence which support the concept that normal animals have a biochemical surveillance system which enables them to fight off cancer repeatedly during the course of their lives," Green said.

Green told an American Cancer Society seminar here that the substance had caused human melanoma cancers to shrink when the cancers were growing in "nude" mice, a strain of experimental animals used for testing human cancers.

In experiments with tissue cultures, the substance killed human cancer cells from patients with cancer of the large intestine and skin, and slowed the growth of a human cancer called neuroblastoma.

In humans, the substance is called nHG, (Normal Human Globulin) from which it is isolated in the blood. Workers at the Sloan-Kettering Labs had purified it from blood from their own blood bank.



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Leftist swing in near-complete results

Provincial elections snub Giscard

PARIS March 26 (AP) — French voters handed President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's ruling center-right coalition a significant rebuff Sunday, electing some 188 new Socialist and Communist representatives to state-level governing councils.

With all but 10 of the 1,846 districts reporting, the three main compoenent parties of the president's ruling coalition had won 900 seats, a loss of 156 seats in the general councils that run the nation's departments. Results from the other 10 districts were not expected until later.

The big winner of the two-stage balloting that began last weekend was the Socialist Party, which overcame months of bitter infighting to win 557 seats, an increase of 158.

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, who is locked in a three-way fight for control of France's largest party, called, the Socialists' showing "a great success, more than expected."

France's Communist Party, continuing the electoral success it began in 1977 municipal elections, won 225 seats, an increase of 31 seats, according to the near-final results.

What the French press called "the leftist push" is expected to result in at least eight new presidencies for the left when the 1,846 districts choose new leaders on Wednesday. The other half of the nation's cantons chose their new six-year representatives in 1976.

Giscard d'Estaing's own Union for French Democracy won 429 seats, 62 less than before.

The president's Gaullist partners, led by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, won 198 seats, a loss of 41.

Though many parliamentary deputies also seek district office in the cantonal elections which are often called France's "school of democracy," the results usually have little impact on the 592-seat National Assembly.

Nevertheless, this year's poll was being carefully monitored for signs of further erosion of support for Giscard d'Estaing's government and its controversial economic policies.

Jean Lecanuet, president of Giscard d'Estaing's party, grudgingly acknowledged the gains of opposition. "The opposition wins local elections but when the elections are grave, when the destiny of the nation is at stake, it is the opposite that happens."

One bright spot for the government was the election of the president's elder son, Henri Giscard d'Estaing, from the canton near the family chateau in Authon, southwest of Paris.

Another was Bernadette Chirac, wife of the Gaullist leader, who was elected from her husband's stronghold in Correze, in central France.

In the first round last Sunday, Economy Minister Rene Monory, Transport Minister Joel le Theule and Jacques Pelletier, secretary of state for education, were all elected outright.

The most recent poll showed the president now commands the confidence of only 51 per cent of France's 53 million people, a slide of six points in February and 11 points since Jan. 1.

Premier Raymond Barre too has been under increasing pressure as France's unemployment rate has crept up to 6.1 per cent and inflation continues stubbornly at nearly 10 per cent a year.

HEIDELBERG: Surrounded by security guards, King Carl Gustaf XVI and Queen Silvia of Sweden walk to the city hall of the queen's home on their recent visit to West Germany. (AP Photo).

Narita again target of protest

NARITA, Japan, March 26 (AP) — Thousands of helmeted protestors demonstrated Sunday outside the barbed wire fences of Tokyo's Narita International Airport, shouting slogans against expansion plans facilities.

Organizers said 14,000 students and labor unionists came from all over Japan to show their support for farming families still clinging to lands airport authorities need for two additional runways.

Police estimates put the number of demonstrators at 6,100. Police said most of the protestors came from 28 ultra-left student and militant labor union organizations.

The airport was opened May 20 last year after 11 years of protests.

Narita has functioned as Tokyo's main international airport without incident, despite lack of a jet-fuel pipeline or high-speed train links to Tokyo, 66 kilometers away. Strong local opposition has prevented the construction of all but one runway and half the proposed terminal buildings.

Police Sunday arrested three persons outside Narita for possession of gasoline bombs.

Seventeen families have refused to give up their land for construction although most farmers have made peace with the authorities in return for large financial settlements or commercial concessions at the airport site.

Local farmers, the original members of the Anti-Airport League, have been replaced by environmentalists and ultra-left radical groups. At Sunday's march, the helmets of snake-dancing protesters outnumbered the straw hats of diehard farmers by a hundred to one.

As confidence vote nears

British election fever mounts

LONDON, March 26 (R) — Britain swung into a week of frenetic political activity Monday with the growing likelihood of an early general election.

Unless Prime Minister James Callaghan clinches a last-minute deal with the Ulster Unionists in Parliament his government is in grave danger of being defeated in a confidence vote on Wednesday night.

One senior minister, Home Secretary Merlyn Rees, has already publicly predicted that the Labor administration will not win.

A general election would follow — probably in May — with Conservative opposition Leader Margaret Thatcher starting a firm favorite to become the first woman prime minister in European history.

Mrs. Thatcher launched her campaign at the weekend with a speech pledging income tax cuts, restraints on trade union power and better cooperation with the European Common Market.

A survey published by the independent "Observer" newspaper found the no confidence vote was likely to be carried by 314 votes to 312

The government seems to have won the support of three wavering Welsh Nationalist members of Parliament by offering compensation to Welsh quarrymen suffering from lung disease. But they need the backing of several of the 10 Ulster Unionists to survive.

Labor Party managers insisted they would not try to "buy off" the Unionists.

Conservative and Labor leaders stoked up the election euphoria by swapping insults. Mrs. Thatcher claimed the government was now incapable of government.

Transport Minister William Rodgers hit back by calling Mrs. Thatcher "a one-woman disaster area for Britain."

Latest opinion polls give the Conservatives a double-figure lead over Labor. They are also expected to benefit from the fall in support for the Liberal Party, which captured a fifth of the vote at last election in 1974. Their ex-leader Jeremy Thorpe awaiting trial in a murder case, the Liberals are seen as impotent.

To disrupt April elections

Rhodesia rebel offensive feared

SALISBURY, March 26 (AP) — Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, the Rhodesian supreme military commander, has warned eastern border farmers to brace for what he called a "bloody tough" month of fighting in the face of guerrilla threats to sabotage elections.

Walls also announced further plans to reinforce troops in the field through April but gave no details. Already, the military command has ordered a general mobilization of most regular and reserve security forces for before and after the elections.

The general was speaking to some 200 cheering white farmers in the southeast border town of Melsetter, scene of some of the heaviest guerrilla activity in the escalating six-year war. The rich farmlands adjoin Mozambique, base for guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

ZANU and Zambia-based Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU) have vowed to wreck next month's elections, designed to end nine decades of white domination.

Nkomo and Mugabe co-leaders of the Patriotic Front denounce as a "sham" a settlement agreement reached last March 3 between the white monority government and three moderate black leaders promising black rule through next month's elections

Under the constitutional plan, whites will still control the armed forces, civil administration and judiciary. They will also hold 28 of the 100 national assembly seats.

In a bid to prevent major efforts to disrupt elections, the Ian Smith regime has in the last month launched a series of cross-border raids against guerrilla bases in three southern African countries: Angola, Mozambique, Zambia.

Walls has said that further strikes will be launched to ensure free and fair elections

He told the farmers the guerrillas had to sabotage the elections or suffer a serious loss of face in the international community.

Deputy premier

La Malfa dies in Rome

ROME, March 26 (R) — Italy's Deputy Premier Ugo La Malfa died in Villa Margherta Hospital early Monday. He was 75.

The leader of the small republican party had been in a coma since early Saturday after suffering a massive brain hemorrhage.

He was one of Italy's most respected politicians. He went into a coma just three days after being appointed vice-premier and minister for economic planning in Italy's 41st government since the World War II.

One of the founding fathers of Italy's post-war democracy, la Malfa was a member of eight governments in the past three decades.

While in hospital a stream of political leaders, including 82-year-old President Sandro Pertini, a war-time comrade fighting Fascism, visited him at his beside.

Pro-government black auxiliaries

Washing the spears to fight for Salisbury

Note: This report was subjected to military censorship. There were minor alterations.

NYAMAPUDZI, Rhodesia, March 26 (AP) — A bespectacled ex-guerrilla is now fighting his former comrades with fast-growing government-commanded peoples' militia that has restored order in several tribal reserves previously dominated by insurgents.

"We have won what we were struggling for" said "the Professor," who would not allow his name to be used." Black majority rule was the goal and we will have that next month."

"The Professor" is one of thousands of blacks, 10 per cent of them former guerrillas, who have volunteered for a peoples' militia called Pfumo Revanmu — "Spears of the People."

The aim of the militias, called security force auxiliaries, is to regain and maintain control of guerrilla-infiltrated tribal trust lands where most of the country's 6.7 million blacks live.

"For the first time in more than a year I can sleep peacefully at night," said Raymond Chigo, 28, a former teacher who lives in a mud and grass hut in the Gokwe trust land 100 miles west of Salisbury. "Before the Spears came here we were living in fear of ZAPU." (Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union of Joshua Nkomo.)

For 18 months ZAPU guerrillas operating in this area of 20,000 villagers closed, and kept most schools, clinics, civil administration offices and cattle dips closed. They also drove out of the area many health and veterinary officials, road workers, drivers of trucks that usually carried produce to the markets and salesmen with goods for local stores.

"We lived in terror," said Newspaper Mangisi, a former civil administration messenger whose offices were burnt down near here by guerrillas last June. "We used to see them (guerrillas) all the time. Now we never see them,, only the Spears."

Mangisi and Chigo echoed the uniform view of many local inhabitants jounalists interviewed here this week during a three-day government-sponsored tour of areas where the Spears are now based. Journalists were able to speak to anyone, and there was no official presence during the interviews in a well-stocked general store here, where the owner said: "Today I'm not being bothered and I'm making a lot more money."

Since the auxiliaries moved into the area last July all schools, clinics, civil administration offices and dips have been reopened and the guerrillas driven out, according to military officers and officials who accompanied journalists. A curfew that was once in force from dusk to dawn has also been lifted.

"It's one of the most remarkable exercises of the war," one official said. "It's working better than we expected, and it's successful in many other areas."

By official accounts, 70 per cent of tribal trust lands and black-owned farmlands are now patrolled by Spears, who wear brown uniforms and are armed either with captured Communist-made weapons or G-3 assault rifles.

"Our aim is to get these auxiliaries in all areas," said one security officer. "They now only keep the terrorists in check in their areas but free regular security forces."

The government is keeping secret the number of Spears, but they are believed to outnumber the 8,500 guerrillas said by Rhodesian intelligence analysts to be inside the country.

18 soldiers allegedly killed

Rebels claim raid in Mozambique

LISBON, March 26 (R) — A man describing himself as a spokesman for "Mozambican National Resistance" has claimed his organization was responsible for an attack on oil depots in Beira, Mozambique's second city, last Friday.

The man, who gave his name as Roberto Chitanga, Sunday said in a telephone call to news agency offices in Lisbon that the attackers killed 18 Mozambican soldiers in the raid but suffered only one casualty — a man slightly wounded.

Reports from Maputo the Mozambique capital, Saturday blamed . Rhodesia for the attack.

The Salisbury govenment has denied any part in the raid.But since last year several attacks inside Mozambique have been carried out by groups of armed men the Mozambican authorities said have been trained and armed in Rhodesia.

An official communique issued in Maputo after Friday's attack said fuel worth about $ 3 million destined for Malawi was destroyed.

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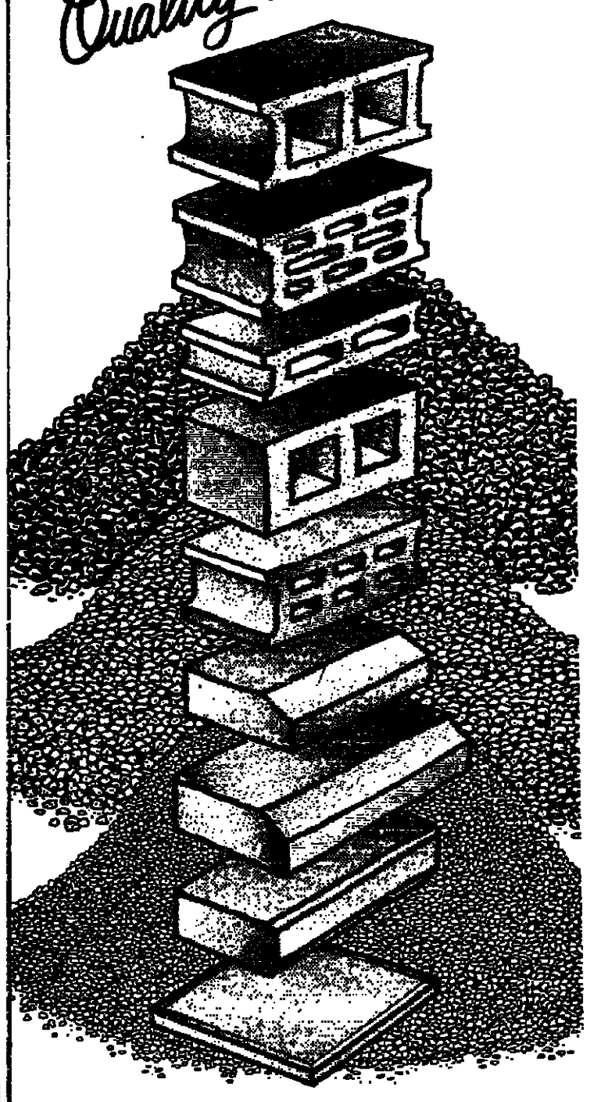

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UNHAPPY ENDING

President Anwar Sadat's Middle East peace efforts have reached a regrettable conclusion. Egypt has divorced itself from the Arab world. A total reshuffling of alliances in the Middle East threatens to unfold, bringing with it an element of uncertainty that can only bode ill for those who still seek a just settlement to the decades of war that have plagued this region.

When Mr. Sadat embarked on his peace mission 16 months ago he did so with the declared intention of securing a comprehensive settlement, and despite reservations and opposition in most Arab capitals, some Arabs still hoped that the Egyptian leader would realize the impossible dream.

It was not to be.

Sadat apologists may argue that he had to settle for what he could get when it became clear to him that Israel was not willing to make the kind of concessions that would make a comprehensive peace possible. But such an argument assumes that Sadat had already been isolated in the Arab world and that he had no alternative — which is far from the truth. It should be recalled that the Baghdad summit conference, branded as an anti-Sadat gathering, had offered Sadat his chance to renounce his unilateral move and return to the fold. But Mr. Sadat chose to ignore the collective Arab wish, and humiliated the delegation sent to meet him.

Egypt is now making a desperate effort to get the Arabs — or at least some of them — to endorse its folly, but its assurances that comprehensive peace is the ultimate objective stand on very flimsy grounds. It cannot expect the Arabs to bail it out at this late stage.

In choosing to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel, President Sadat acted consciously and with full awareness of the risks and implications of his action. As Egypt's president, Mr. Sadat is privileged.. to decide where his country's interests lie and how best to serve them. But in doing so Mr. Sadat, in the eyes of other Arabs, has compromised the collective Arab interest in pursuit of his national objectives — objectives which the Arabs and particularly the Gulf states went a long way to satisfy, not out of charity or patronage, but out of a genuine desire to see Egypt out of its difficulties. In the past, President Sadat described his critics as "small men" with "no imagination" who recovered very quickly from their "fits of frenzy," as was the case after the Sinai disengagement agreements. Mr. Sadat is again expecting to repeat the feat. But the general feeling is that this time, the Egyptian leader has crossed the line.

' Hanshoof '

By Elias Antar

CAIRO —

"Hanshoof" — we shall see — is the word most Egyptians use to describe the mood in Cairo on the eve of the formal end to 30 years of conflict with Israel and the start of uncertain peace.

There is no ebullience, no dancing in the streets. No mass celebration is planned. Just coping, with everyday problems, and the widespread belief that whatever peace may bring, Egypt's difficulties are not over.

Giant portraits of President Anwar Sadat stand at major intersections and along main boulevards, left in place from previous occasions. Outside the parking lot at Cairo airport a cluster of papier mache doves sits on the grass as a permanent fixture.

But in a city of almost 10 million people — three times the population of Israel — there are no evident preparations for a new era.

Most Egyptians are strongly in favor of peace. "Enough of war, it has brought us nothing and neither side can win," said Ibrahim Habib, a lawyer and former police general.

When speaking in vague terms, many Egyptians think their lot will eventually improve after Monday's ceremony at the White House. But when pressed, doubt creeps in.

The lack of euphoria stems in part from message of the state-controlled media. While terming the peace treaty a victory for Egypt, they stress that efforts for long-term peace in the Middle East are just beginning. And, they add, those efforts will be laborious.

Another reason is that Egyptians have been disappointed before. In October, 1973 — at the end of the last war with Israel — the people of this impoverished country thought they were finally on the road to prosperity.

Instead, there was more inflation, more taxes and less housing — and years of seemingly endless, often arcane negotiations with Israel.

An oft-heard comment after the Sadat journey to Jerusalem in 1977 went like this: "We extended our hand in peace, why don't they take it and get this over with?"

In the 16 months of peace talks talks since then, a villain has emerged — Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. He is regarded here as tricky, untrustworthy and perhaps worst of all, as discourteous and impolite for the way he is blieved to haggle over every point.

This attitude toward the leader of the country Egyptians are making peace with has been fostered by press campaigns depicting begin as a small, mean, ungenerous person.

Even after the treaty was all wrapped up last week, the state-owned television was saying that Begin still was pursuing a "policy of expansion and negation of the rights of Palestinians."

"October" magazine, founded with the personal encouragement of Sadat after 1973, this week featured on its cover President Carter as the statue of liberty and Sadat as a victorious pharaon. They are looming over a montage of modern high-rises and mosques, illustrating the beneficial influence of the two peacemakers.

There is no sign of Begin on the cover.

"I am going to watch television tomorrow just to make sure that man (Begin) signs the treaty, and to see how he does it," said Hassanein Gomaa, an engineer in his mid-thirties.

Did he think real peace was at hand, and what did it mean for him? "Hanshoof" he replied.

Talaat Abdul Qader, who repairs dented car fenders in a small alleyway in central Cairo, said he thought most Israel's probably were as tired of war as most Egyptians. "But that man Begin, nobody can be sure about him. Hanshoof," Abdul Qader said.

Another reason for the low-key attitude here is the growing realization that most other Arab countries are bitterly against Sadat and the treaty. — (AP)

Serving the ends of the occupiers

By Jim Klurfeld

NABLUS —

The old man with the black-and-white caftan is sitting in front of the stall on a small stool, leaning forward on a cane. His heavy-set face is covered with stubble and his tongue moves slowly.

"It is all a trick," he says in Arabic, a younger man translating. The men in the small circle sitting around him nod and laugh. "The Jews are not going to give us anything. This is all a trick. Sadat is a traitor. He just wanted his land back. And now he has it and that will be that. You think Menahem Begin wants to do something for the Arabs?"

His name is Abdullah and for 30 years he has lived in Balata, a Palestinian refugee camp just outside Nablus, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. In the stall, bags of grain are piled high behind him. Out front, bunches of bananas dangle from the overhanging ceiling.

The men are talking about the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and the plan agreed on at Camp David to replace the Israeli military government here with Palestinian self-rule. They are not enthusiastic.

"The Jews just want to do what they have always done — they want to take our land, Arab land, and get rid of us. We know that," Abdullah says. "We are not fools. This self-rule does not mean anything and we will not have anything to do with it." He leans forward on the cane that is tucked under his arm.

Abdullah says he was a resident of Jaffa, when the war of 1948 came and he was forced to leave his home. He says he will not be satisfied until he can return to his home.

"No Palestinian will ever forget," he says. "If you have a tree that has been taken, you want your tree, you will not forget."

Balata is a community of about 20,000. It consists of a series of stucco homes built closely together, dusty streets surrounded by a wire fence. It is a kind of trailer camp made permanent with television antennas sticking up from roofs of the low-lying homes. Into the hills that surround Nablus are bigger, more luxurious houses, a sign of the success many Palestinians have had even in their exile.

"Begin — You know who Begin is?" Abdullah says. "He is the terrorist. We have not forgotten who he is. We know what he wants to do and we're not going to let him. We want our land back and only then can there be peace — a real peace."

This is the historic "Samaria" that Begin refers to. The Nablus road north from Jerusalem: A spectacular montage of brown, terraced, rock-jutted mountain and green and brown valleys set against the blue cloudless sky. Each hill and mountain is carefully terraced with stones from bottom to top in a circular pattern, with squat, knarled olive trees planted every 5 or 7 meters into a winding pattern — a scene centuries old. Mount Gerizam and Mount Ebal tower above, the bleached stone buildings of Nablus climbing into the mountain. Just paces from the camp is Jacob's Well.

Abdullah rises from his stool and points west over the mountain. "But I ask you how can there be a peace when the Jews are doing that." He is pointing to a hilltop 7 kilometers to the west, where the Israelis have located a settlement, Kaddum.

In Kaddum, the Jewish settlers are preparing for the sabbath. The men are home early from work and the children from school. Two years ago it was considered an illegal settlement by Israel's Labor Party government. But the Likud government of Menahem Begin had run on a platform that said Jews could settle anywhere in the West Bank because they believe the West Bank, is part of Israel. Now Kaddum is legal, it is called Kdumim — which means ancient — and it is growing.

Bassam Shaka, the mayor of Nablus, is busy answering his green telephone, the one that keeps him in touch with other West Bank towns. He speaks quickly and puts it down and it rings almost immediately. He picks it up again and speaks in a quick, agitated manner. On this day, just after the breakthrough in the Israeli-Egyptian peace talks, there is trouble throughout the West Bank.

In almost every city and village, there are demonstrations, riots against the Israeli occupation and against the Camp David plans. Most schools have been closed down and students are protesting. In Nablus there have been demonstrations for two days and Shaka has strongly protested the Israeli response: Troops entered the local university and sent demonstrating students home.

"The idea of self-rule is only to serve the ends of the occupiers," says Shaka, a small man with a mustache and unruly hair sitting behind a large desk, surrounded by chairs where residents wait to gain his approval for such municipal items as building permits and travel documents. He is owner of a local soap factory — making soap is a major part of Nablus' economy, along with repairing cars — and was elected mayor three years ago on a hard-line, pro-Palestinian Liberation Organization platform. Shaka is representative of the more militant Arab leadership elected in recent years on the West Bank.

"The act of self-rule is to form a political axis between Israel, Egypt and the United States without taking into account the real interests of the people and the population," he says. "We consider self-rule an obstacle to giving the population their legitimate rights." By legitimate rights, the Palestinians mean their own national state.

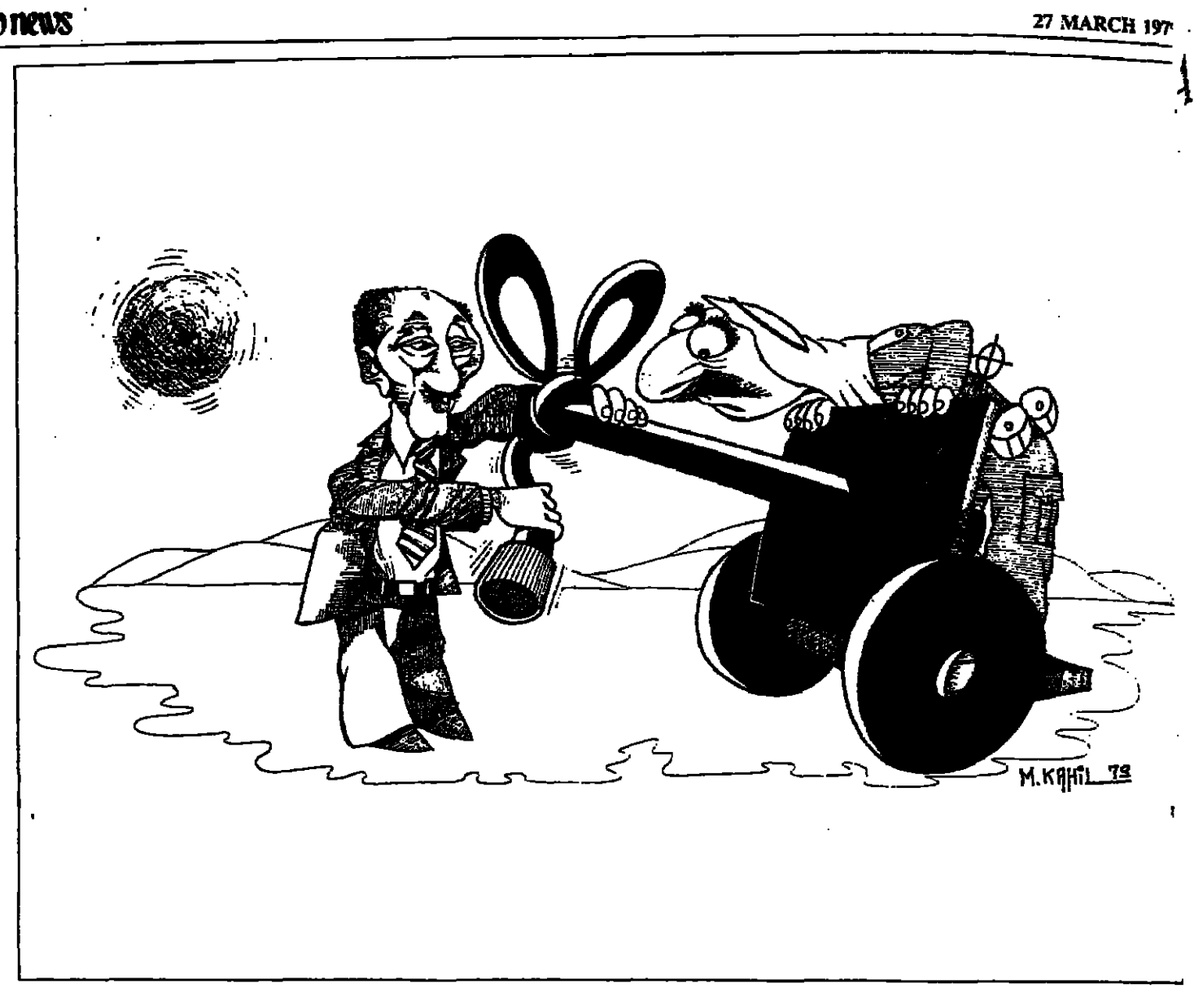
The views of West Bank leaders such as Shaka are important because if the Camp David accords for self-rule and further negotiations are to be carried out, it will take the cooperation of the local Palestinian leaders. At the moment, most of the West Bank leaders say they will not cooperate.

"We will refuse," Shaka says. "The PLO is the only legitimate voice of the people, and unless they are allowed to take part this whole thing means nothing. The Americans must see that the nucleus of the problem is with the Palestinians — the oppressed people — to be given their legitimate rights — their own state, and nothing short of that is acceptable."

The men in the room nod their heads and say that Shaka is right and that a visitor should listen carefully to what he is saying.

"Let occupation continue," Shaka says, "and let America suffer the consequences."

The green telephone rings again. More troubles. Two demonstrating students have been shot near the village of Hebron. — (News day)



The Arabs and Israel — chronology

The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt comes after more than 30 years of hostility between the two countries.
Other milestones along the way included :

1947

Nov. 29 — United Nations General Assembly votes to abolish 1920 British mandate and partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. But civil strife worsens as Arabs refuse to accept the plan.

1948

May 14 — Israel, comprising some 5,500 square miles of Palestine, declares itself a state as British pull out.

May 15 — Armies of seven Arab countries attack and seven months of bitter fighting begins.

1949

Jan. 7 — Israel and Egypt declare ceasefire. Israeli forces hold territory that increases the fledgling country's size by almost a third.

1953

June 18 — Egypt becomes republic under military junta headed by Gamal Abdul Nasser. Officers include Anwar Sadat.

1956

July 26 — Nasser nationalizes the Suez Canal.

Oct. 29 — Israel launches attack on Sinai peninsula and pushes toward Suez Canal.

Nov. 5 — British and French invade Egypt, striking at Port Said, in attempt to reverse Suez Canal nationalization.

Nov. 6 — Under intense U.S. pressure, Israeli, British and French troops stop their advance.

1967

May 19 — United Nations pulls back from Sinai at urging of Egypt, which then blockades Gulf of Aqaba and moves troops to border with Israel.

June 5 — Israel launches attack on various fronts to start a war that ends with its forces holding Sinai Peninsula, the Syrian Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

Nov. 22 — U.N. Security Council adopts Resolution 242 calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory and acceptance of existence of all countries in the area.

1970

Sept. 28 — Nasser dies. Sadat takes over as president.

1973

Oct. 6 — Egyptian and Syrian forces attack Israel.

Nov. 11 — Egypt and Israel sign ceasefire.

1974

Jan. 18 — Israel and Egypt sign agreement separating forces along Suez Canal.

1975

June 5 — Suez Canal reopens, eight years after it was closed during the 1967 war.

Oct. 10 — Egypt and Israel sign Sinai accord under which Israelis agree to withdraw from 1,900 square miles of territory within five months.

1977

May 17 — Menahem Begin, the former terrorist leader, and his Likud coalition score upset victory in Israeli general election over Labor Party.

Nov. 9 — Sadat tells Egyptian parliament he is willing to visit Israel.

Nov. 15 — Begin formally invites Sadat to Israel.

Nov. 19 — Sadat arrives in Jerusalem to become the first Arab leader to visit since Israel came into being. He tells Israel's parliament he accepts Israel's right to exist.

Dec. 5 — Egypt cuts diplomatic ties with critics Syria, Libya, Iraq, Algeria and South Yemen.

Dec. 16 — Begin meets Carter in Washington to present Israeli plan for autonomy of West Bank and Gaza.

Dec. 25, 26 — Begin and Sadat meet in Ismailia but fail to reach any agreement.

Dec. 31 — Egypt issues terms for settlement, including Israeli acceptance of principle of withdrawal.

1978

Jan. 4 — Carter meets Sadat at Aswan.

Feb. 3 — Sadat meets Carter in Washington.

March 22 — Carter and Begin end two days of talks in Washington in bitter disagreement over Middle East peace moves.

Sept. 5 to 13 — Carter, Sadat and Begin hold summit at Camp David, the U.S. presidential retreat near Washington, and conclude a " framework for peace. "

Oct. 12 — Peace treaty negotiations open in Washington.

Nov. 11 — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance presents draft treaty accompanied by a side letter dealing with the link between the treaty and the wider issue of Palestinian autonomy.

Nov. 21 — Israel accepts draft but rejects side letter.

Dec. 12 — Egypt accepts draft if it is accompanied by side letters interpreting its view of some clauses.

Dec. 15 — Israel rejects the Egyptian proposals.

Dec. 17 — Three-month Camp David deadline for treaty passes without accord.

Dec. 31 — Israeli cabinet agrees to more talks.

1979

Feb. 21 — Vance meets Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at Camp David.

Feb. 25 — Carter invites Khalil, Begin to Camp David.

Feb. 27 — Israel rejects Khalil-Begin meeting but Begin agrees to meet Carter after telephone call.

March 1 — Begin and Carter open talks in Washington.

March 5 — Israeli cabinet responds positively to Begin's recommendations on new U.S. proposals and Carter announces he will go to Israel and Egypt.

March 8 — Carter talks in Cairo with Sadat, who asks for changes in U.S. compromise proposals.

March 10 — Carter flies to Israel for three days of talks and reports substantial progress in last-minute meeting with Begin.

March 13 — Carter meets Sadat at Cairo airport and then, after telephone conversation with Begin, announces Egypt's acceptance of compromise proposals.

March 15 — Israeli cabinet approves proposals.

March 22 — Knesset approves peace treaty.

March 24 — Sadat arrives in Washington for treaty signing as Vance meets Begin in New York.

March 25 — Begin arrives in Washington and sees Sadat to tie up last treaty issues.

March 26 — Treaty signing ceremony at White House.

saudi press review

"Okaz" said the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel "may be seen by some as an important American diplomatic achievement. The American government considers it a first step in the direction of a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict and a cornerstone of its future policy in the region.

But this is not so crucial."

What is more important is the next Israeli step. Since its inception, Israel has been heavily dependent on sheer military power and its ability to impose its existence. Violence has become its basic principle. It may seem natural to expect this treaty to temper the standard operating procedure of Israeli policy, but it seems unrealistic to do so in view of recent Israeli pronouncements about their need to fortify other fronts by resorting to the latest military technology that America can provide. This means that the Israeli leadership, in reality, is pursuing the same old policy of military force which they believe has made the treaty with Egypt possible.

But, logically, real peace and military force are contradictory. Arab nationalism, which is one of the significant developments of the contemporary Arab awakening, will never be reconciled with continued occupation of Arab lands and the denial of Palestinian rights.

The question shall always remain : can Israel abandon its outdated precepts of superior military might and can the United States help it do so by ending access to its arsenals.

Calling it "a black day at the White House" **"Al-Riyadh"** said "the so-called peace treaty will not bring peace. It is neither the right Egyptian peace, nor the right American and Palestinian nor Arab peace. It is Israel's peace alone. With a stroke of the pen, Israel has got what it wants — legalization of its 30 years of aggression in the Arab World. It is unfortunate that the biggest power in the world has legalized occupation of other people's lands and their exile from their homeland.

"The Arabs have lived through black days before, but this is the blackest of all", the paper said. "It is a deadly stab in the heart of every Arab and Muslim."

In another commentary "Al-Riyadh" said "it is unlikely that the Labor government in Britain would survive until the October general elections.

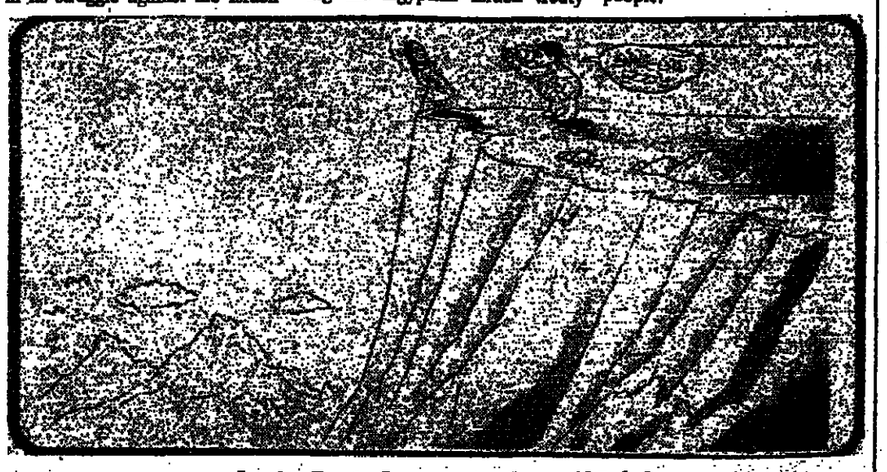
"In fact observers do not give it much more than a week as a result of the industrial unrest and the return of IRA violence and the assassination of the British ambassador in Holland.

"The Callaghan government was unable to settle the disputes with the trade unions and that has aggravated the already serious economic situation in the country. Furthermore, its pact with Liberal party has not been much of a guarantee of survival," the paper said.

* * *

"Al-Madina" said that the 26th of March is a decisive day in Arab history as it marked the day the Arab world lost Egypt as a partner in its struggle against the Israeli enemy. But the paper hoped it won't be for long and that someday soon Egypt will return to the fold. But, it added, it will be a mistake to think that the Arab world cannot operate without any one single Arab state.

According to Al-Jazirah the Arabs were unanimous in rejecting the Egyptian Israeli treaty because it ignored, by letter and spirit, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to their land and self-determination. Peace cannot be restored without the full participation of the parties concerned foremost among them being the Palestine Liberation Organization which represents the Palestinian people.



Israel to Egypt : One more step dear — Al-Jazirah

هكذا من الأصل

A gentle artist working in the Arab world

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — Penelope Williams is an artist, an illustrator in pen and ink who left Canada for the Arab world over a decade ago and, in her pacific, gentle way, has done much to depict the beauties of everyday life here.

Penelope — or "Penny" as she is known to friends — has made her home in Beirut for the past 13 years. Not the Beirut of ultra-modern high-rises, but the humbler, more old-fashioned neighborhoods of the city. The fishmonger comes to these quarters with the morning's catch. The flower girl in her voluminous skirts balances on her head an aluminum tray with bouquets of anemones, violets and cyclamen. The shoeshine man plies his trade with a burnished brass box filled with vials of shoe polish. Plants sprout from Nido cans, and pigeons flutter between T.V. antennas.

Penny Williams has sketched them all in meticulous detail. Printed in yearly limited editions, her books are so popular that she has scarcely a copy left for herself.

Though Beirut is her home base, Williams has adventured throughout the Arab world, from the Gulf to the Maghreb. In a calendar done for "Aramco World" magazine in 1973, she sketched scenes from Saudi Arabia ranging from the Prophet's Mosque of Medina to the port of Dammam.

Recently she made her third visit to Saudi Arabia and talked about her work.

"Even when I was a little kid in Toronto, I was interested. I played with Syrian and Lebanese children and grew up knowing the good smell of Arab bread on baking day. In May, 1966, on graduating from the Ontario College of Art, I set out for Lebanon on a 21 day excursion ticket, and was so fascinated I never returned to Canada, even for a visit, until last summer."

How does Williams set about drawing her scenes?

First, she steps herself in her milieu.

"I stay on the spot and watch life go by. I usually spend three mornings watching what goes on in one spot, what type of people and cars go by. I sketch as I observe. I don't like to work from a photograph except when absolutely necessary."

She admits that she finds working with color a struggle, preferring the immediacy of pen and ink to oils, and is happiest working in a medium which she says is "closer to drawing with one's fingers."

Williams' talent is lighthearted and easy to appreciate for its visual quality. The drawing have almost universal appeal. The seamy side of life has no place in her drawings. They possess a crisp, early — morning quality.

What happens to such an artist in time to civil war when one's pacific world melts away? At the height of the fighting, in October, 1976, Penny lived off Clemenceau Street a few blocks from the hard-hit hotel area. Had Williams abandoned idyllic tableaux for grisly war scenes?

"I have never been a war artist. I thought I would do it when I was in the midst of the war, but found I couldn't. It's just not in me to be a war artist."

Instead she went to Tunisia for the war months of 1976-77 and sketched scenes of peace for "Aramco World." She finds the effect of the war "very disheartening." Houses she would have liked to sketch are located in areas too dangerous for her to enter. To paint the headquarters of one of the political parties appealed to her. She wanted to do it realistically in color, with black and red flags festooning the front of the building, but the atmosphere in Beirut made it impossible for her to sit and sketch in safety.

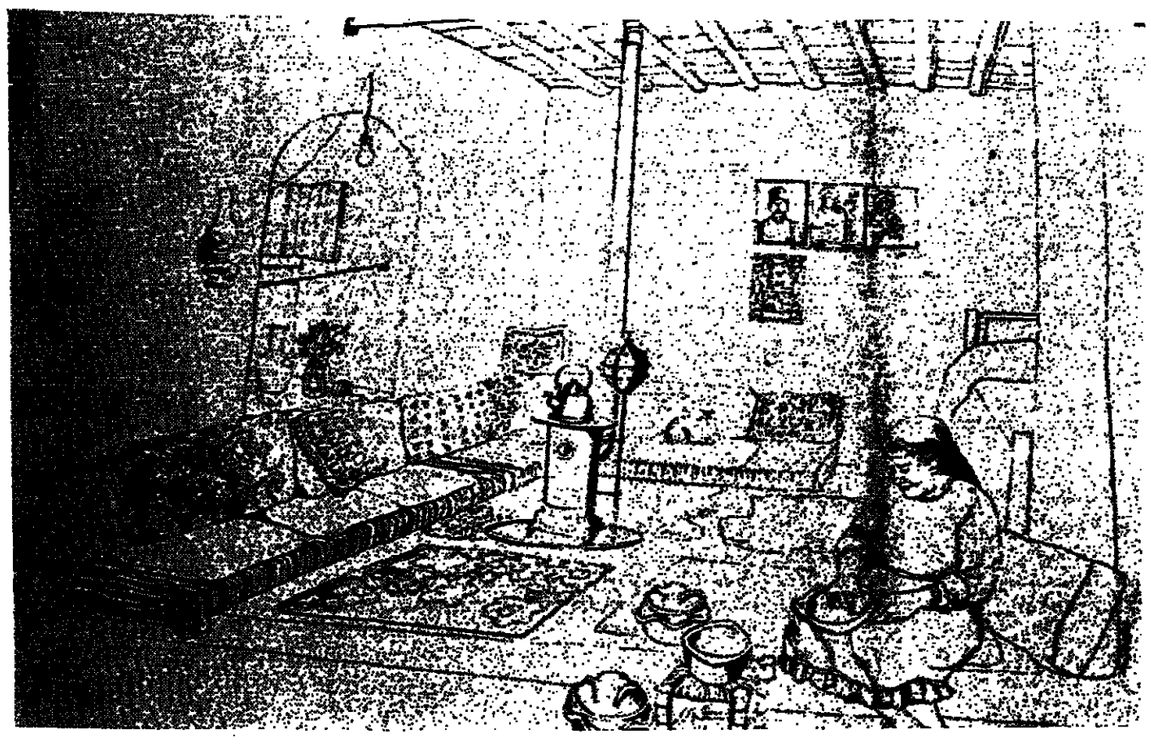
Since the civil war, Penny has turned her attention to designing children's toys and illustrating picture books for children. She has published an Arabic alphabet book with bright bold designs, from alif for asaad (lion) to yaa for yid (hand). Next she brought out "Beirut, My Home," which consists of two sheets of cardboard from which one can make a model of a traditional Beirut house. Aramco purchased 500 of these for use in its schools.

Just published this year by Collins and World is Williams' "Paper Dolls of the Middle East." The collection displays ingenuity in her handling of the hackneyed idea of the paper doll. What she provides is not just the usual pre-colored wardrobe of clothes to fit onto a cardboard figure. Penny has provided the doll with dozens of accessories. The child does not so much as dress a doll as color and create its whole culture. For Saudi Arabia, Williams supplies the girl doll with the delightful dress of the Asir province along with a wide-brimmed straw hat and date basket. For the boy doll she provides not only the white ilham for the pilgrimage, but also the uniforms of the Saudi Boy Scouts, and the Saudi All-Stars, with a flag for the scout to carry and a football for the player to kick.

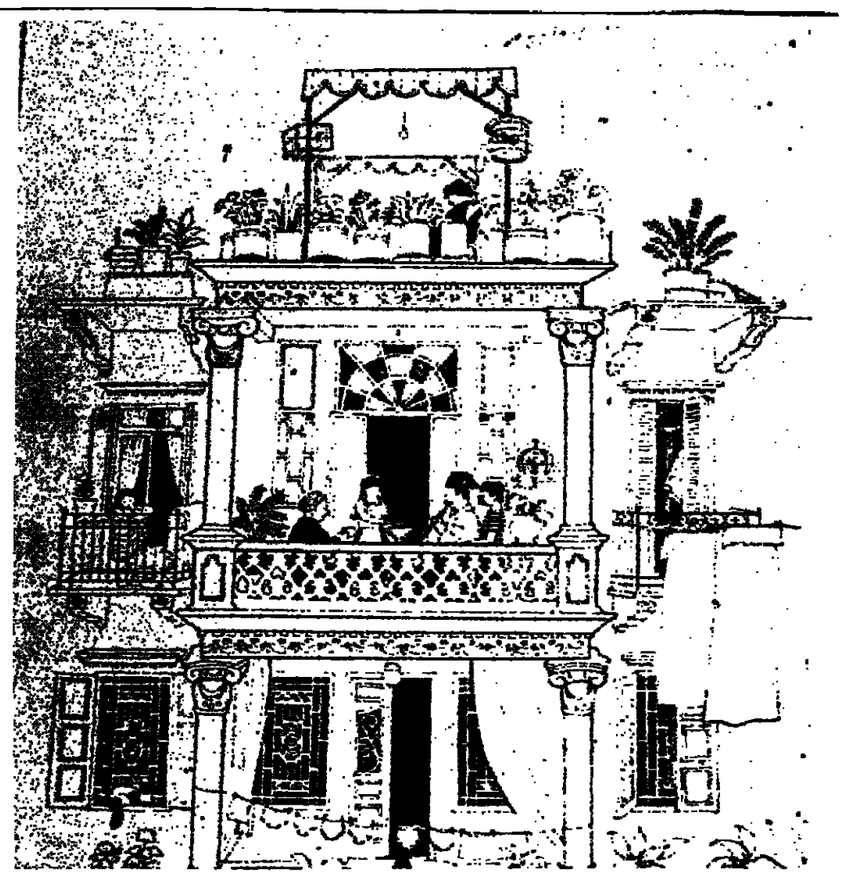
At the UNICEF exhibit in Brussels for this International Year of the Child, the Lebanese government is exhibiting two of Williams' toys, which from part of a doll village. It consists of a wooden mosque, and red-roofed villas, with arched three-panel windows in stained glass. Against this backdrop, children can move a fruit vendor with his cart, trucks, and a kaak seller with a detachable tray of spicy rolls balanced high on his head.

Williams believes Arab children have a right to indigenous toys, and it was to supply this lack that she designed her delightful doll village. But it appears that American children like playing with them as much as Arab children. Her recent visit to Dhahran was to do illustrations for a school book about the Arab world for American children.

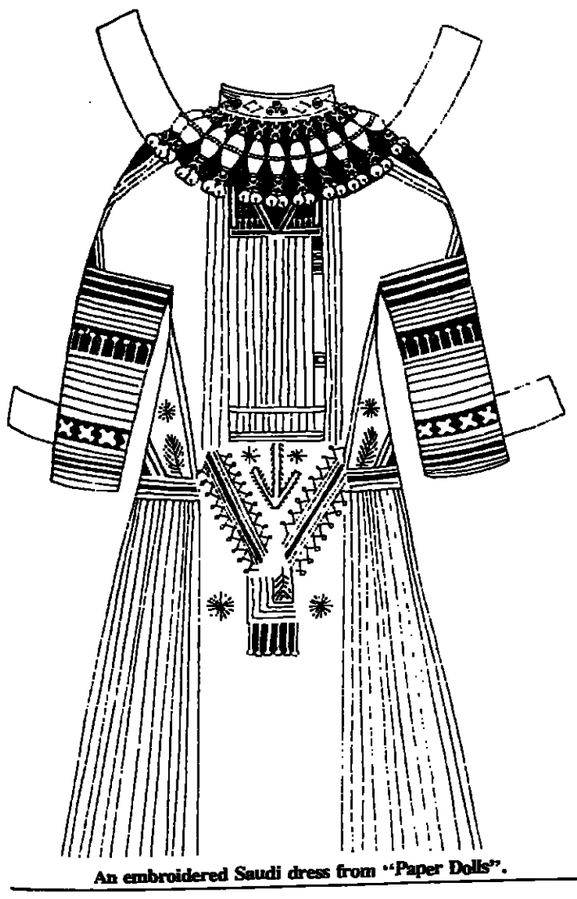
It makes a pleasing cycle that Williams — who as a young child was captivated by the Arab world — has done much to introduce children of the West to that world, and to help instill pride in Arab children in their own heritage.



Potter Sitt Emilia at her home in the Lebanese mountain village of Assiya.



A Beirut house sketched by Penelope Williams.



An embroidered Saudi dress from "Paper Dolls".

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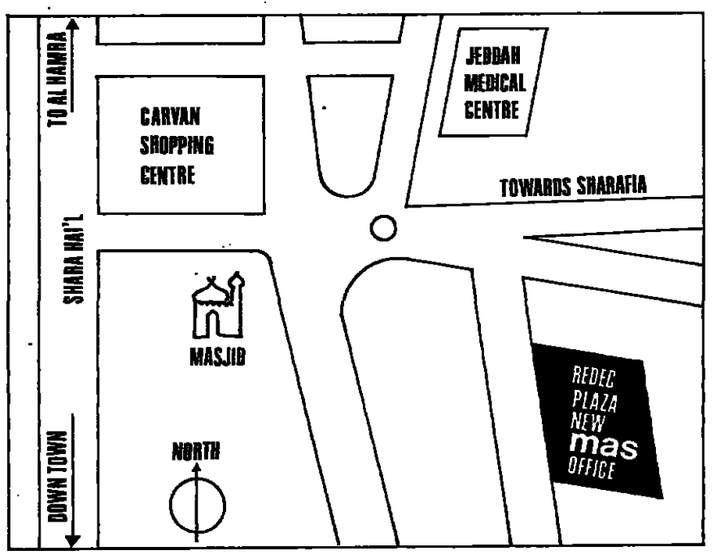

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Art and science combine for the ultimate musical instrument

By Joseph McLellan

WASHINGTON — "There is no such thing as electronic music," says Morton Subotnick, who composes electronic music. "If I used a pencil to write a novel, would you call me a pencil artist — or a typewriter artist if I used a typewriter?"

He has a point, perhaps (although we do talk about "violin music" or "piano music"): "There is such a thing as music; there are various ways of producing sounds; there are electronics and violins, and there are people who choose to be artists and arrange these sounds in meaningful forms."

But you have to have a name for what Subotnick does, perhaps more successfully than anyone else on the scene, and for lack of a better term, he also reluctantly calls it electronic music.

What Subotnick has is the ultimate musical instrument, the result of a shotgun wedding between art and science. In his field, slide rules and graph paper and little black boxes with wires become a composer's tools, and the composer's status approaches that of a potentate.

No longer need he write down notes on paper and wonder whether the effect will be spoiled in performance by the clarinetist's temperament, the violinist's intonation. He can reach into an unfathomable grab-bag of available sounds, pick out the exact whoosh, bleep, splat or even melody he may want, fix it on tape, proofread and correct it, and play it back for himself or an audience without relying on any middlemen.

Potentates get restless; perfection palls. After nearly 20 years of workingprimarilywith pure electronics, of having his music played not only on records and in concert halls but in the electric circus and creative playthings and the elevators of a Manhattan office building, Subotnick is slipping the human element back into his work.

For the past six years, he has been producing a series of electronic works in which the central metaphor is that of butterflies — a good, workable image for a new musical medium that is still emerging from a sort of cocoon. In a recent lecture-concert at the Smithsonian's Hirshhorn Museum, he played what he called "My Last Butterfly," a brilliant collage of sounds that swept around the concert hall, bounding from speaker to speaker like an avalanche of ping-pong balls, working an intricate balance and counterpoint between two germinal motifs and finally fluttering off like — yes, like a sky full of butterflies.

It was as complex and, in its way, as masterful as a Bach fugue, and it showed the composer at the moment of his career when he has completely mastered his medium and begins to look elsewhere for new challenges. Subotnick has begun working on what he calls "ghost music."

"Ghost music" is a little closer to what the traditionalist might call simply "music". One of its distinctive qualities is that it involves real human beings standing up there in front of the audience and using voice, clarinet or piano to make sounds. The live music interacts with tracks that the composer has set down on tape — and, again, that is hardly new. Edgard Varese taped electronic inserts to play along with the orchestra in his "Deserts" as early as 1953; Mario Davidovsky has won a Pulitzer for one of his "synchronisms" in which the piano interacts with a tape, and Luciano Berio has worked extensively on blending voices and tape. But the standard live-and-tape composition is like an old-fashioned duet or concerto, a sort of dialogue between electronics and flesh and blood. In ghost music, the live sound becomes electronic. In some compositions, the voice is unheard, but it goes into the amplifier and modifies the sound that is coming off the tape. In others, the messages imprinted on the tape are unheard, but they modify the sound coming from the voice or instrument.

Electronic sounds have been mingled with live sound in Classical music at least since Respighi called for a recorded nightingale's song to be played during his "Pines of Rome." But Subotnick's ghost music (which may look dry on paper but can sound electrifying in performance) brings a new element into the old connection. It is not the first time Subotnick has broken new ground in the field. His

Morton Subotnick with his trade tools.

"Silver Apples of the Moon," commissioned for Nonesuch Records in 1967, was the first electronic composition written specifically for records (which are this music's natural medium), and also the first electronic music to reach the Classical Top 10.

"They came and offered me $500 to compose it," Subotnick recalls, "and I told them I wasn't interested; I didn't want to be recorded on some small label that I had never heard of. Then I went home and looked at my record collection and I noticed that it was full of Nonesuch Records; I wanted to call them back and tell them I had changed my mind, but I didn't know how to reach them; I didn't know at the time that Nonesuch was a subsidiary of Elektra. Fortunately, they came back the next day and offered me $1,000. The record was on Billboard's list of the 10 Classical best sellers for three months, and I would look at the list and begin planning my trip around the world. When my first royalty check arrived, months later, it was for $1,500, and I learned something about Classical best sellers, but I didn't make my trip around the world."

He did, however, give a boost to electronic music, a medium that was already rising fast. By the mid-'70s, according to an estimate in John Vinton's "Dictionary of Contemporary Music," more than 10,000 electronic compositions had been produced "by more than 2,000 composers using equipment that includes over 500 permanent electronic music studios not used for other purposes." Electronic music has been used in films, in radio and TV commercials, in a rudimentary form by every rock group and with considerable subtlety by some. Walter Carlos has translated Bach into electronic sounds, and an electronic Beethoven dominated the soundtrack of "A Clockwork Orange." The medium has come a long way since Respighi's nightingale, and its future potential seems unlimited.

So why go back to human performers? A detached observer, looking at Subotnick's work in the context of what is happening generally in music, may see it as part of a trend. Sometimes it is called Noorumanticism or Neoimpressionism. Whatever the name, it can be seen most simply as a welcome humanization of serious music. Composer Elie Siegmeister, whose orientation is basically traditional, has conjectured that music was in a state of traumatic shock after World War II; composers became afraid of emotion, and many produced works that sounded (sometimes correctly) as though they had been composed by mathematical formulas.

But in recent years, there have been signs of change everywhere. Wild, exotic colors intrude on the severe, abstract lines that once characterized Stockhausen's work; Berio takes his listeners on excursions into riotous wit and deep feeling; Wuorinen begins to make serial music sound pretty; Rochberg steps, unabashed, into warm, romantic sentiment, and Crumb waves his wisps of sound into patterns of misty mysticism.

Subotnick can explain the attraction of human performers in one word: "unpredictableness," but then he is quick to elaborate. His explanation boils down to the idea that a purely electronic work is frozen in its definitive form, but one that has human performers has a chance to go on growing.

The first stage of composing, he says, is an idea, a vague Then, in the second stage, getting it down on paper, a c becomes a critic of his own work, asking, "What did I mean b When he figures out what he meant and gets it down, that process in a composition without performers, but "in instr music you have another person asking, 'What did he mean b And when the piece is performed in public, you get another v the audience coming in and saying, 'I wonder what he meant Large-scale pieces need this kind of exposure to other views pieces of music are better after going through two or three performers."

Subotnick paused a moment, looking througtful "Th architects and there are builders. You wouldn't want to l house that was built by an architect."

If purely electronic music can be like "a house buil architect," it also can be like the smallest and most intimate f art — a line drawing, an etching. Subotnick calls purely el music "studio art", and adds that, "For me, it is very p orchestral music is public art, like a mural."

"Traditionally," he adds, "most painters have been artists, but in the mid-20th century, many painters became p ing artists — at the same time that most composers were become studio artists."

Now, Subotnick feels, he is ready to bring his music o studio back into the performing arts, where it has been virtually all its history. This is a choice never faced by a c before this generation.

He is not abandoning studio compositions, but he has r level of expertise where they no longer need to absorb so mu time and energy. "In the beginning," he says, "it would ta year or even two to do things in the studio that I can do now weeks. So, I will probably be producing studio works as o used to, but I will have time to do a lot of other things a —(WP)

Traders of threatened wildlife species

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — Local dignitaries in Baden Baden, West Germany, recently received a special offer by post: if they contributed $100,000 to the "Association for the Support of Needy People," it read, they would receive the heads of a rhino, a lion, a buffalo, and a leopard, as well as three lots of feet, two skins,, and a pair of elephant tusks.

All five of these animal species are either endangered, or threatened with extinction. Such wanton, often illegal, trade in animal products was the subject of a meeting this month in Costa Rica to review one of the few international instruments for protecting wildlife — the 1975 Washington Convention on Trade of Endangered Species.

To date, 51 countries have ratified the treaty. It contains two lists of animal and plant species. On the first are those considered so threatened that their trade (except for the exchange of scientific specimens) is banned altogether. For those on the second list, trade is allowed, but a permit is required from the government of export. The rationale is that governments are likely to be cautious about squandering their wildlife resources.

There are no fewer than 1,200 species and subspecies of animals on these two lists. In the last 300 years, 400 species are estimated to have become extinct, and today a hard core has a particularly precarious hold on survival: Like the tiger, (whose population has fallen from 100,000 to less than 4,000 in 50 years), the Mexican grizzly, the Indian cobra, the Spanish imperial eagle, the red wolf,, the Iranian deer, the American condor (of which an estimated 40 remain), and the Japanese white ibis (of which 12 were counted in 1965).

Officials at the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which administers the Washington Convention on behalf of the U.N. Environment Program from Morges in Switzerland, stress that in a general sense man is the poorer for the disappearance of a single species.

"They bring diversity to the environment, and an essential balance to the food chain and ecosystem," says Peter Sand, the Convention's general secretary. "Some species may also have an as yet undiscovered capacity to resist disease which is lost forever if they disappear."

The threat comes first from man's unconscious depradations, caused by population increase, tourism, deforestation, and the use of poisonous pesticides and weedkillers (which has taken a heavy toll on birds of prey and predators.)

But the chief target of the Convention is trade. According to IUCN officials there are three main culprits: medical and the fur and pet trad

"In many countries, better if they've been chimpanzees rather guinea pigs," says Pe "This results in an demand for animals. 1973 and 1978 Sierra Le exported 1,143 chimpa Europe and the U.S."

The scale of the fur trade is also staggeri alone saw the export of skins of cats, many (ocelots, tigers, p leopards) are endange years ago. Brazil 750,000 crocodile skins wallets, belts, and shoes. the animals, reckons IUC have been cruelly killed.

The pet trade too is More than most it is fad liable to changes in fas 1967 Britons bought 2,50 eys as household pets.

ANNOUNCEMENT

As the first English language newspaper in the Kingdom, "Arab News" has established itself as a complete information service and has earned the confidence of readers and advertisers.

"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Asharq Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

The three publications published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Company of Jeddah, have a large circulation and cover a wide geographic area of distribution through which advertisers can achieve brilliant results.

Saudi Research and Marketing Company and Tihama Company for Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Studies, have reached an agreement under which Tihama will have the advertising franchise for the three publications as of April 1, 1979. Tihama will be the sole advertising representative for the three publications inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Tihama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

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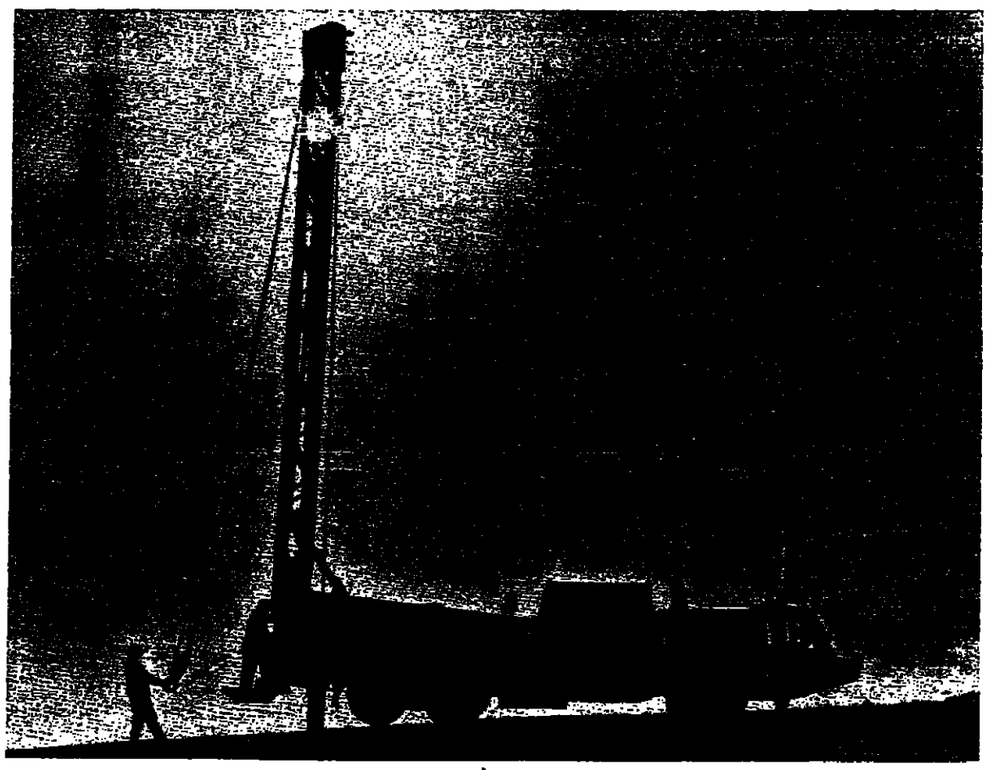

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هكذا من الأصل

Pakistan confines Aussie lead to 50

PERTH, March 26 (AP) — Dour defense was the order of the day Monday as only 166 runs were scored on the third day of the second Test between Australia and Pakistan at the WACA Ground.

With two days of play remaining after Tuesday's rest day the match is already heading towards a draw. At stumps, Pakistan was 19 for one in its second innings after Australia had been dismissed for 327 and a first innings lead of 50 runs.

Australia then made an important breakthrough when Rodney Hogg dismissed opener Majid Khan for a duck with the eighth ball of his opening over.

Australia took the field in the final session without captain Kim Hughes, who had a strained right and Andrew Hilditch took over.

Hughes said that Australia's slow batting had been brought about by defensive field placings, some excellent bowling by Imran Khan and Sarfraz Nawaz and the inexperience of the batsmen.

The innings was held together by left hander Allan Border, who batted very dourly in scoring 85 in a marathon 347 minutes. Border was out in the final over before tea when he went for a big hit off leg spinner Javed Miandad and snicked a catch to Majid at slip.

In the end, Imran resorted to bowling bouncers at the last two batsmen, and one hit a ducking Dymock on the back of the neck.

After treatment, Dymock continued batting with a helmet and mask.

Supertest delay fires crowd riot

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, March 26 (AP) — Police reinforcements used teargas to disperse rioters after a long delay to the start of play in the fourth World Series Cricket Supertest between Australia and the West Indies Sunday.

Speculators ripped down fences, lit a fire in one of the stands, hurled chairs, benches, bottles and other debris onto the outfield and attacked press, radio booths and even the pavilion for half an hour.

The start had already been delayed from Friday because of rain and it wasn't until 2.30 that officials announced play would begin. But the riot had already

CONSOLATION : Britain's Sue Barker returns service during her 6-2, 6-2 victory over Australia's Dianne Fromholtz for the consolation prize in the New York event.

Record gate sees Martina best tough Austin in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — Martina Navratilova survived a tough fight with 16-year-old Tracy Austin Sunday and won the $ 275,000 championship of the women's winter tennis tour, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

Navratilova, the defending champion, won $ 100,000. Austin, who turned pro five months ago got $ 52,000.

A paid crowd of 73,752 watched in Madison Square Garden, a record in women's tennis.

When she was able to come into the net, Navratilova served and volleyed well on the medium-paced synthetic surface.

The teen-ager managed to keep Navratilova pinned on the baseline much of the time and displayed strong volleying tactics of her own.

Irish steeplechaser shows it wasn't luck

LIMERICK, Ireland, March 26 (R) — John Treacy sauntered off the boggy turf of Limerick's Greenpark Racecourse with a shy smile befitting Ireland's latest folk hero.

Treacy will be acclaimed throughout international athletics for retaining his world cross-country title. But nothing said or written about him outside Ireland will measure up to the wild jubilation among the 25,000 Irishmen who willed him to victory here Saturday.

The moment the pale, wispy Treacy crossed the finishing line with his arms held high was sheer magic and the spell — and the celebration — lasted far into the night.

Slender Norwegian Grete Waitz also retained her women's title but could not overshadow Treacy, who had just become the first man for 32 years to win the championship twice in a row.

Waitz is the greatest women distance runner in the world and anything short of emphatic victory was unthinkable.

When Treacy the underdog triumphed in the mud in Scotland last year everyone paid tribute to his courage and determination. But there was still a feeling that he had struck lucky — hitting the right form on the course on the right day.

This time it was very different. Treacy, a 21-year-old accountancy graduate, was defending the title in front of his own people.

But the Irishman seems to share with Waitz not only a taste for aggressive front running but an ice-cool temperament. Though his colossal lead was cut back heavily on the final lap by Polish steeplechaser Bronislaw Malinowski and Russian Alexander Antipov — the man Treacy beat last year — the crowd knew he was never in danger.

Treacy finished nine seconds ahead of Malinowski in 37 mins 20 seconds, despite falling in the mud at one point.

"The only time I was worried was at the end when the spectators seemed to be closing in on me," he said.

And if the Irishman needed any inspiration he could well have drawn it from Waitz who hit the front an hour or so earlier to win by 26 seconds in 16 mins 48 seconds after smashing an equally-formidable women's field.

European soccer roundup

LONDON, March 26 (Agencies) — Results of European weekend First Division games :

West Germany

Gladbach	1	Bayern	7
Lautern	3	Duesseldorf	0
Herta bso	1	Duisburg	0
Darmstadt	1	Hamburger	2
Stuttgart	4	Schalke	0
Cologne	5	B. Dortmund	0
Nuremberg	0	E. Brunswick	3
Werder	1	Arminia	0
Bochum	0	E. Francfurt	0

Leading placings : 1. Kaiserslautern with 36 points from 24 games, 2. VFB Stuttgart (32-24), 3. Hamburger (32-23), 4. Eintracht Francfurt (31-24), 5. Bayern Munich (25-23)

Spain

Hercules	0	R. Sociedad	0
R. Zaragoza	2	Rayo	0
Espanol	2	Sevilla	0
A. Madrid	3	Racing	0
Sporting	2	Valencia	0
Celta	1	Salamanca	1
Recreativo	1	R. Madrid	2
Bilbao	3	Las Palmas	0
Burgos	1	Barcelona	0

Leading placings : 1. Sporting with 35 points from 25 games, 2. Real Madrid (34-25), 3. Atletico Madrid (30-25), 4. Las Palmas (29-25), 5. Barcelona (27-25).

Holland

Ajax	6	Utrecht	1
Maastricht	1	Zwolle	1
Nijmegen	0	Breda	0
Sparta vs postponed		Twente	
Den Haag	2	Volendam	1
Alkmaar	3	Roda	1
Haarlem	1	Feyenoord	1
Deventer	4	Vitesse	0
Eindhoven	2	Venlo	0

Leading placings : 1. Roda Kerkrade with 32 points from 21 games, 2. Ajax (29-20), 3. PSV Eindhoven (27-19), 4. Feynoord (26-20), 5. Az'67 Alkmaar (25-20).

Greece

Yannina	1	Iraklis	2
Panserrai	1	Rodos	0
Panionios	2	Olympia	3
OFI	1	Kastoria	0
Aris	1	PAOK	0
Larisa	1	Panathinai	0
Ethnikos	4	Egaleo	2
Kavala	1	Apollon	0
Panachaiki	1	AEK	2

Leading placings : 1. Aris with 41 points from 25 games, 2. Olympiakos (40-25), 3. AEK (39-25), 4. Panathinaikos (33-25), 5. PAOK (31-25).

Belgium

First Division soccer in Belgium was suspended this weekend in view of next Wednesday's Belgium-Austria international.

Austria

Rapid	3	Innsbruck	0
Voeest	1	GAK	1
Admira	2	Vienna	1
Wiener S/P	4	Salzburg	1
Sturm	2	Wien	3

Leading placings : 1. Austria Wien with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Rapid (28-23), 3. Voeest Linz (26-23), 4. Wiener Sportclub/Post (24-23), 5. Austria Salzburg (24-23).

Italy

Bologna	1	Atalanta	0
Catanzaro	1	Ascoli	1
Lazio	1	Inter	1
Milano	0	Vicenza	0
Napoli	3	Avellino	0
Perugia	1	Roma	1
Torino	0	Juventus	1
Verona	0	Fcorentina	1

Leading placings : 1. Milan with 35 points from 23 games, 2. Perugia (32-23), 3. Torino (30-23), 4. Juventus (30-23), 5. Inter (29-23).

Portugal

Setubal	3	Famalicao	1
Estoril	2	Beira	1
Sporting	2	Barre	0
Boavista (stopped by rain)	0	Porto	0
Varzim	1	Benfica	1
Guimaraes	1	Viseu	0

NBA West order starts to bunch

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — Suddenly, it's the wild West in the National Basketball Association with just 6½ games separating the top seven teams, one of which won't make the playoffs.

Seattle has the best mark in the conference, 46-27 after Sunday's 111-101 victory over Kansas City. The Denver Nuggets climbed to within one-half game of Kansas City by rallying to beat the Los Angeles Lakers, 123-113, Sunday.

Portland, which lost to Milwaukee, 122-110, in overtime Sunday night, now finds itself the odd team out in the West race. The blazers are one-half game behind surprising San Diego in the battle for the sixth and final playoff spot.

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Western ministers call for constant dialogue with OPEC

BONN, March 26 (R) — Possible oil price rises could harm the industrial world's generally favorable economic outlook, the finance ministers of West Germany, Austria and Switzerland have said.

The ministers called for a constant dialogue with the oil-producing countries to minimize the risk and urged heightened energy-saving measures aimed at lessening dependence on oil.

The three men, meeting Sunday for the sixth of their annual consultations, offered their conclusions as reports spoke of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting (Countries) apparently being ready at its meeting in Geneva Monday to allow a substantial rise in world oil prices on top of the 14.5 per cent boost already agreed for this year.

The finance ministers — Dr. Hannes Androsch of Austria, Dr. Georges-Andres Chevallaz of Switzerland and Hans Matthoefer of West Germany — Met at Kronberg, near Frankfurt. Their findings were contained in a statement issued by the finance ministry in Bonn.

Western economic measures and currency-stabilizing measures had helped foster an economic upswing, the statement said.

"However," it continued, "the generally favorable economic prospects are burdened with certain risks, which could arise mainly from a worldwide increase in crude oil prices."

In view of expected oil price developments, the statement said, the European Monetary System (EMS) could make a contribution toward stability.

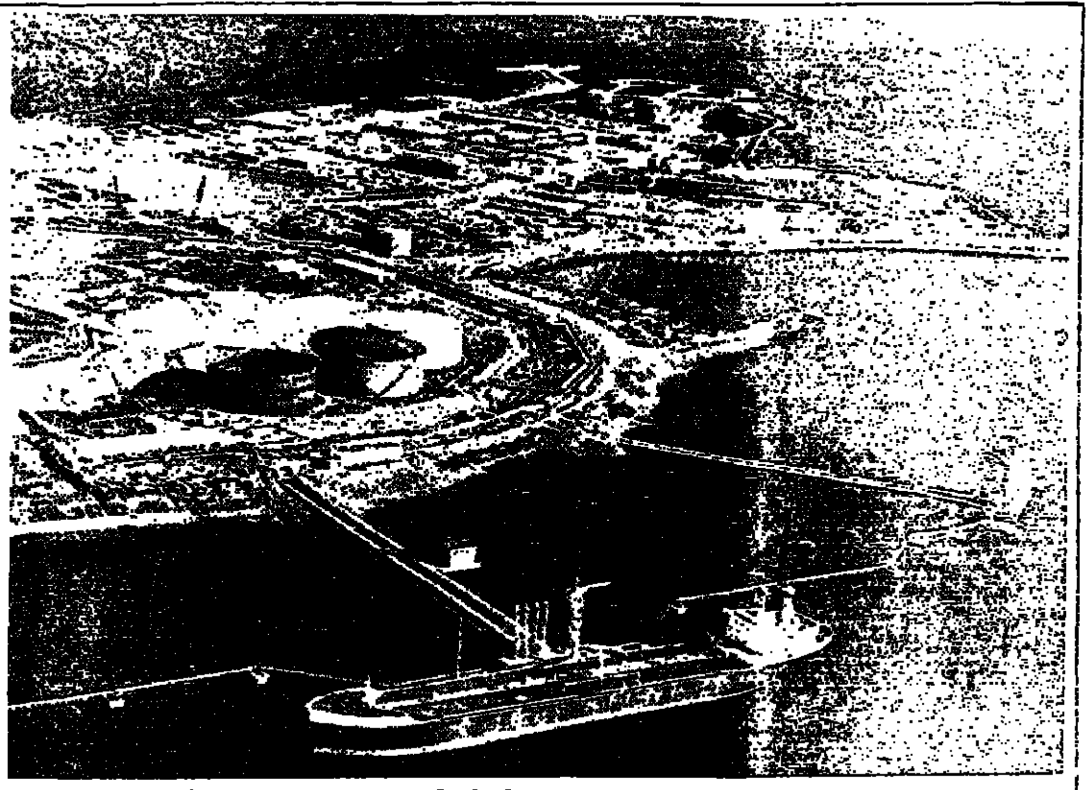
But, it said, members of the new Common Market monetary arrangement must attain a high degree of economic harmonization.

The Swiss minister said his country was interested in suitable cooperation with the EMS while the other non-Market conferee, Austria, welcomed and supported the system's implementation.

The ministers also stated that despite the upward economic trend unemployment would continue to plague many industrial countries in the near future.

Matthoefer briefed his colleagues on West Germany's efforts to drum up an international aid package for Turkey within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, whose preconditions were a speedy agreement between the International Monetary Fund and Turkey

The statement said the ministers stressed their preparedness to give effective support, in this way, to Turkey's own endeavors to overcome its economic crisis.



OIL TERMINAL : By the end of 1981 the flow of crude oil from Britain's North Sea oil fields through the recently commissioned Sullom Voe terminal (seen here) will meet two thirds of the country's oil needs. Situated on the Shetland Isles, northeast of the Scottish mainland, the terminal is the largest in Europe and will handle 1.4 million barrels a day.

Oil economists in U.S. claim price may hit $ 16 per barrel

By Linda Grant

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (LAT) — The world price of oil is likely to be hovering between $ 15.50 and $ 16 a barrel by the end of this year, oil industry economists surveyed by the "Los Angeles Times" Believe.

That view, which the analysts concede could be altered in an instant by a new blowup in the Middle East is widely shared. And while it is not exactly good news for American consumers and workers, the forecast is a bit less dour than the outlook of a few weeks ago.

But the oil price envisioned by these analysts would represent an increase of as much as 26 per cent above the $ 12.70-per-barrel of last December, as measured in terms of the benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude.

Such an increase, well above the 14.5 per cent price rise originally announced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for this year, would add half a percentage point or more to the nation's overall inflation rate, already predicted by some to exceed 9 per cent this year. It would represent the biggest single one-year leap since OPEC's quadrupling of prices in 1973-74, the move that marked the end of the cheap-energy era.

Nevertheless, a $ 15.50 to $ 16 price for a barrel of OPEC oil would be far less than the $ 26 or more recently recorded in the spot market, and significantly below the $ 18 a barrel that Iran's revolutionary government originally said it would use as a floor in selling its crude.

Moreover, such a crude oil price would translate into a price of gasoline well below the $ 1 per gallon predicted by some.

The critical assumption behind the economists' projection is that Iran will be producing and exporting significant amounts of oil. Before the Iranian revolution, it produced nearly 6 million barrels a day and was the world's second-largest exporter, shipping in some periods as much as 5 million barrels a day. When that supply was abruptly cut off last December, the resulting shortfall in world supplies sent prices for crude oil on the spot market skyrocketing.

Iran has resumed production of about 2.5 million barrels a day and the international oil companies reported signs that the country might be heading toward 3 million. That production level was sufficient to meet world demand for the first time since Iranian fields fell silent.

In addition, after declaring that all its oil would be sold on an auction basis, last week Iran signed its first long-term contracts with Japanese companies at an "official" price yet to be determined.

That price will be established at the OPEC meeting now in session in Geneva.

SOLAR PANELS : As part of the United States attempts to save energy, U.S. scientists have been working and experimenting with solar heat methods. Picture shows specially built roof covered with solar panels designed to produce information for solar projects.

U.N. meeting endorses plan to stabilize rice supply, price

MANILA, March 26 (AP) — Delegates to a United Nations meeting on food endorsed Monday a Philippine proposal [illegible] international rice agreement aimed at giving incentives to rice producers by stabilizing supplies and prices.

The proposal under which [illegible] surpluses would be [illegible] made available in times of shortage, was made by President Ferdinand Marcos in a speech [illegible] ing the week-long 22nd session of the intergovernmental Group on Rice of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) last week.

The meeting, attended by [illegible] delegates from [illegible] countries, ended Monday. The conference asked the FAO to consolidate existing [illegible] arrangements on rice supplies [illegible] designed to help [illegible]

[illegible]

international agencies to increase financial and technical aid to the production and rice stock programs of developing countries.

The guidelines favor the adoption of government policies to enable developing countries to obtain their import requirements on reasonable terms.

[illegible] Maputo sign trade pact

[illegible] (AP) — Zambia and Mozambique have signed [illegible] program of [illegible] in response [illegible] by Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Samora Machel of Mozambique.

[illegible] Monday, the [illegible] countries agreed to [illegible] subcommittees to carry out the work of the permanent commission. These subcommittees are:

Transport, communications and public works; finance, commerce, industry and agriculture; and education, health, information and foreign affairs.

The commission also discussed ways of strengthening cooperation, mutual assistance and support.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Directorate of the National Guard	Constructing [illegible] stores, [illegible] baths, [illegible] and [illegible] at the [illegible] commands premises [illegible]	9-98/99	2000	April 14
.. ..	Constructing of a small workshop for vehicles in Arar and Nejran	10-98/99	500	April 16
Directorate General of Education Eastern Province	[illegible] Sherim in Rafha	1	100	April 9
Directorate of Education, Al-Asha	Fencing of the administration's storehouse		50	March 27
Municipality of Tabuk	[illegible]		50	April 14
Ministry of the Interior, Public Security Dept.	Supply of raw materials and equipment for the public security's press	1-99/1400	250	May 2
Directorate of the National Guard	Repairs to ordnance buildings and barracks at the Guard's schools in [illegible]	11-98/99	200	April 8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Monday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	6.83	6.90	6.90
Deutche Mark (100)	180.00	181.00	180.75
Swiss F (100)	200	201.00	199.75
French F (100)	78.00	78.75	78.75
Italian Lira (1000)	4.00	4.02	4.02
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	108.00	107.60
Syrian Lira (100)	—	78.75	86.70
Egyptian Pound	—	4.50	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.22	12.24
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.28	11.28
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	87.25	87.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	87.25	87.80
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.72	8.78
Iranian Riyal (100)		41.00	—
Iraqi Dinar		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.00	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	79.25	87.10
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	41.35
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	32.35	34.25
Gold kg	—	26,750	
10 Tolas bar	—	3,120	
Silver kg bar	—	900	
Japanese yen (100)	1.62		
Canadian dollar	2.88		
Belgian franc (10)	1.18	—	
Dutch gilder	1.67	1.69	

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah, Tel. : 23815

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA PORTS AUTHORITY

PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS. DATE: 28.4.1399/26..3.1979 TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
5	TSING YI ISLAND	U.E.P.	GENERAL	24.3.79
8	NEDLLOYD BAHRAIN	KANOO	GENERAL	25.3.79
10	WUXI	ORRI	LOADING UREA	21.3.79
11	BACHDANG	SOEASIA	C. CEMENT IN BAG	18.3.79
12	TONGARIRO	KANOO	FROZEN MEAT	24.3.79
13	TREPCA	KANOO	GENERAL	25.3.79
17	CHASTINE MAERSK	KANOO	GENERAL	25.3.79
18	EVPO ARMIS	SOEASIA	C. CEMENT IN BAG	17.3.79
20	CARICA	S.A.I.T.E.	C. CEMENT IN BAG	12.3.79
21	ARABIAN LULUAH	BARBER	CEMENT SILO VSL	28.10.79
22	NEWZEALAND STAR	BARBER	CONTAINERS	25.3.79
23	NEDLLOYD ROTTERDAM	KANOO	CONTAINERS	25.3.79
24	STEINFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	26.3.79
25	FREUDENFELS	ALIREZA	RO-RO/CONTAINER	26.3.79
27	CLIMAX EMERALD	U.E.P.	RICE IN BAGS	25.3.79
28	MAHA VIJAY	S.E.A.	GENERAL	23.3.79

2-RECENT ARRIVALS

Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
NEDLLOYD ROTTERDAM	KANOO	RO-RO/CONTAINERS	25.3.79
EVERDAWN	KANOO	GENERAL	25.3.79
CHASTINE MAERSK	KANOO	GENERAL	25.3.79
CLIMAX EMERALD	U.E.P.	RICE IN BAGS	25.3.79
NEWZEALAND STAR	BARBER	CONTAINERS	25.3.79
NEDLLOYD BAHRAIN	KANOO	GENERAL	25.3.79
STEINFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	26.3.79
TREPCA	KANOO	GENERAL	25.3.79
FREUDENFELS	ALIREZA	RO-RO/CONTAINER	26.3.79
ROBERT E-LEE	KANOO	LASH BARGES	25.3.79

3-VESSELS EXPECTED WITH IN 24 HOURS

Name of the Ship	Agent
MORLANG HEIDI	KANOO
JUPITER DIAMOND	BARBER
CAPE RODNEY	GULF
FINN HAWK	X.M.C.
TAMANO	BARBER
DUNELMIA	KANOO
TAISUN	S.E.A.
STRAHLENFELS	ALIREZA
EVERDAWN	KANOO
SILVER ZEPHYR	ALIREZA
AGIOS NICOLAOS	BARBER

4-TONNAGES DISCHARGED: (FREIGHT TONS) : 39,367

5-WAITING TIME : NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

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KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA PORTS AUTHORITY

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF 26TH MARCH 1979.

1-VESSELS DISCHARGING

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
1A	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	EASTERN MERIT	ALSAADA	RICE & GENERAL	26.3.79
4	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—
9	ANTONIONS II	STAR NAV.	GENERAL	25.3.79
10	—	—	—	—
11	SOUTH POLE	O.C.E.	CHICKENS	25.3.79
12	ARAB AL AHSAA	SADAKA	LOADING	25.3.79
13	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—
15	FU CHIAO	O.C.E.	ORANGES	20.3.79
16	SKOTLAND	BARBER	CONTAINERS	25.3.79
17	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—
19	GERARD L.D.	ALSABAH	BULK CEMENT	20.3.79
20	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—
23	KANARIS	A. A.	BAGGED CEMENT	18.3.79
27	FILIPINAS SAUDI I	S.A.M.A.	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	—
35	—	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	—
39	—	—	—	—
40	MALDIVE AMBASSADOR	OCEAN TRD.	STEEL BARS & GENERAL	23.3.79
41	SAN STEFANO	STAR NAV.	ORANGES	24.3.79
42	NGUN CHAU	ALATAS	TIM/STEEL/GEN./CTRS.	25.3.79
43	—	—	—	—
44	—	—	—	—
RORO				
1	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—

2-RECENT ARRIVALS

VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
ZYGMUNT II WAZA	ATTAR	TO LOAD MTYS.	25.3.79
NOTO MARU	ALIREZA	GENERAL	25.3.79
MEDCEMENT CARRIER	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	25.3.79
SOUTH POLE	O.C.E	FROZEN CHICKENS	25.3.79
CENTRA STAR	SHOBOKSHI	GENERAL	25.3.79
HUAL JASMINE	A.E.T.	CARS	25.3.79
NGUN CHAU	ALATAS	GENERAL	25.3.79
BLACKFORD	KANOO	CTRS. GEN./LOAD MTYS.	25.3.79
SKOTLAND	BARBER	CONTAINERS & GENERAL	25.3.79
EASTERN MERIT	ALSAADA	BAGGED RICE/GENERAL	26.3.79

3-VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH IN NEXT 24 HOURS

VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
SOUTHERN OCEAN	ALIREZA	BULDOZERS/TRUCKS	26.3.79
LYNA 'Y'	ALPHA	IRON/TIMBER/TILES	26.3.79
GRIGO ROUSSA	ALPHA	CTRS./TILES/GENERAL	26.3.79
GOLDEN LIGHT	STAR NAV.	MEAT CHICKENS	26.3.79
HENRIETTE SCHULTE	S.N.L.	CTRS.GEN./R. STOCK	26.3.79
MINI LEO	ROLACO	BAGGED CEMENT	26.3.79
MARITIME ALLIANCE	BAROOM	BAGGED CEMENT	26.3.79
EVER HANDSOME	ALGOSAIBI	CONTAINERS	26.3.79
BRISTOL MARU	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	26.3.79
VILLE D'ANVERS	M.T.A.	LOAD. MTYS	26.3.79
RANGER	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	26.3.79
RIZA ISIK	EL HAWI	TIMBER	26.3.79

4-TONNAGES DISCHARGED: (FREIGHT TONS) : 28,546

5-WAITING TIME : NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

هكذا من الأصل

PASSPORT LOST

Pakistani Passport No AG 722043 issued at Faisalabad to Mr. Muhammad Akhtar S/o Maulvi Muhammad Ramzan has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistani Embassy. Jeddah.

Indian Passport No. M-567973 issued at Jeddah on 13-6-78 with Iqama No. 10943 to Mr. Mohammad Farooq has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy — Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

Pakistani Passport No. AE-851482 issued at Karachi on 25-5-76 to Mr. S. Qaiser Fatma. wife of Masood Ahmed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy — Jeddah.

Italian Passport No. D-089431 issued at Rome on 7-11-77 with Iqama No. 13587 to Mr. Fulvio Braschi has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Italian Embassy — Jeddah.

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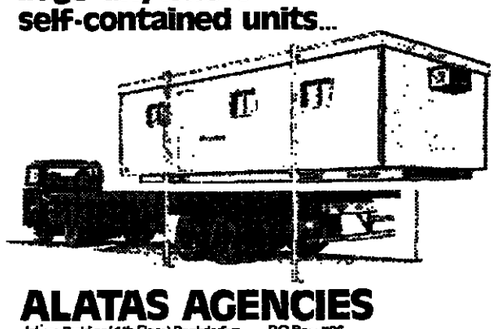

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Airport supply route closed

Idi Amin cut off in Entebbe; vows to escape

NAIROBI, March 26 (Agencies) — Ugandan President Idi Amin said Monday he was surrounded by Tanzanian tanks but was prepared to fight his way out, using only 20 loyal men against 20,000 enemy.

" I'm looking forward to having breakfast with the enemy," said Amin through a presidential aide who telephoned reporters in Nairobi.

Uganda government radio, monitored in Nairobi, carried a similar report after Amin personally telephoned the newsroom.

Amin said he could see 12 Tanzanian tanks from the window of his official residence at Entebbe, a town beside Lake Victoria, where Uganda's only international airport is located.

Amin said the invaders had arrived during the night and had cut off Entebbe from Kampala, the capital 32 kilometers away, and from the rest of Uganda.

The report, if true, would signify a major blow to Amin's military supply routes. Most of the weapons and soldiers reportedly supplied by Libya this month were flown into Entebbe.

Amin's story prompted these reactions in East Africa :

— Top-level intelligence sources with direct access to Tanzanian military planners in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, denied it. They said Tanzanian units were still at Mpigi, a village about 32 kilometers from both Entebbe and Kampala.

High ground at Mpigi, from which Tanzanian artillery could reach both the capital and the airport, was said to be the deepest advance of the Tanzanians in the five-month war.

Unconfirmed reports from exile sources said Entebbe Airport had already come under shell fire.

Ugandan forces, backed by up to 600 newly-arrived Libyan troops, have already counter-attacked once south of Mpigi. The defense of Mpigi is expected by military observers to be the most important battle so far in the war between the two neighbors which began with a Ugandan incursion into Tanzania last October.

Diplomatic and exile sources in neighboring countries say the Ugandan army has collapsed in many areas in the face of the Tanzanian and exile advance.

— Ugandan exiles said the tanks Amin mentioned belonged to mutinous Ugandan soldiers who were trying to overthrow Amin in the name of Brig. Emilio Mondo, No. 2 in the Ugandan Defense Ministry, and make peace with the Tanzanians. They said some of Amin's top officers had been killed in fighting at Entebbe.

The sources said Mondo had made contact with the Ugandan exile groups.

These groups set up a united front at a meeting in Tanzania over the weekend, and Mondo intended to try peace negotiations with the invaders, the sources said.

A spokesman for Amin described Mondo, however, as completely loyal. Other exiles said Amin offered his own resignation twice over the weekend to military advisers in his defense council, and it was rejected both times.

The exiles also claimed that an unsuccessful mutiny occurred near Kampala at Makindye Barracks, headquarters of the military police.

A pensive Idi Amin

S. Africa opposition launching impeachment of John Vorster

CAPE TOWN, March 26 (R) — South Africa's parliamentary opposition Monday was to launch an unprecedented campaign to impeach President John Vorster, who is accused by his former Information Minister Connie Mulder of acquiescing in secret slush fund projects.

Mulder, who was forced to resign from the cabinet and parliament over the scandal which has become known as "Muldergate," Sunday broke his silence to implicate Vorster, former prime minister of South Africa, and Finance Minister Owen Horwood.

The main point in Mulder's statement was an allegation that Vorster and Sen. Horwood knew of the government's secret funding of the pro-government newspaper, "The Citizen," long before they have admitted they did.

Leaders of the opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the New Republic Party(NRP) are opening a petition demanding that a parliamentary committee examine the president's conduct with a view to having parliament remove him from office.

But the ruling National Party outnumbers the opposition by five-to-one in Parliament.

John Vorster

Vorster, in a statement last Thursday which the opposition said was in itself a constitutional breach, asserted that the first he knew of the Information Department's secret funding of "The Citizen" was in August 1977.

Mulder said Vorster knew about it long before then and made no effort to halt the project.

But in another statement Sunday night, Vorster said his earlier assertion was "a correct reflection of what took place and it is the truth."

He said the preliminary report last December of a judicial inquiry headed by Judge Rudolf Erasmus had concluded that Mulder carried on with "The Citizen" project without consulting Vorster personally for his real opinion.

Mulder said that Horwood was also involved in getting the Information Department's secret projects, despite his denials.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha, his government severely shaken by the scandal, said he would not comment on Mulder's statement until a judicial inquiry had reported on these aspects. The report is due by the end of the month.

Botha has said he would resign and call a new election if any member of his present cabinet was found to have been involved in the scandal.

PFP leader Colin Eglin Sunday night called Botha to do just that — immediately. Mulder's statement was "the last straw," he said.

Khaled receives Comoros president

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — King Khaled received Comoro Islands President Ali Abdullah Monday, after Saudi Arabia agreed to lend his country $ 15 million to build a causeway connecting the two main islands with Mohili. The meeting was attended by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah.

The loan agreement was signed by Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail and the Comoro's Finance Minister Sayed Ali Kafi.

The 70 kilometers of causeway will be completed by September next year.

The meeting with King Khaled was also attended by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Dr. Rashad Pharaon, the King's special advisor, Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail and President Abdullah's delegation.

The president later left for Medina to pray at the Prophet's Mosque. He was seen off by Prince Abdullah and others.

Speaking to reporters, Comoro Foreign Minister Ali Mirgaye said that the President's visit was constructive and the economic cooperation agreement that was signed during the visit included several projects to be financed by Saudi Arabia in the islands.

President Abdullah arrived in Jeddah Monday night.

3 newspapers to shut

Iranian army releases 97 Kurds

TEHRAN, March 26 (AP) — The army released 97 hostages being held captive in the Kurdish capital of Sanandaj, newspapers reported Monday in Tehran.

The army took the hostages during fighting last week with Kurdish nationalists who took over most of the town and surrounded the army barracks.

In fighting during the siege some 200 persons were reported killed and many more wounded.

As part of a peace agreement announced Sunday a Kurd has been appointed governor general of Kurdistan for the first time, a Kurdish committee has been given authority to appoint security forces and choose administrators in Sanandaj and the Kurdish language is to be taught in provincial schools.

In another development Monday two more officials of the Shah's secret police were arrested.

The foreign ministry also announced that 241 staff members, including 36 ambassadors, have been fired.

Tehran's two English-language newspapers and one French language newspaper also announced they are to cease publication.

" The Tehran Journal," " Kayhan International " and " Journal de Tehran, " will appear for the last time Tuesday morning. The publishers blamed declining circulation on newsprint shortages for the decision.

The newspapers catered mainly to foreigners, most of whom have fled the country as a result of the revolution.

From page one

Egypt

expressed concern about Arab opposition to the accord and the problems posed by the next phase of negotiations over the position of the Palestinians.

Many Americans have voiced their admiration for Sadat, who is seen here as a courageous statesman who has laid his life on the line for peace. There is significantly less admiration for Begin, who is seen as uncooperative and at times deceptive.

And despite the personal unpopularity of Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat here, there is growing public support for a dialogue between the Carter administration and the PLO.

There is a great deal of speculation here that Carter will indeed make a serious effort to bring Arafat and the PLO into the peace effort, provided the Palestinian group expresses a clear willingness to seek a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict.

In signing the treaty at the White House, each man affixed his signature to each of the three versions of the document three times. The copies of the treaty were contained in a slim, elegant book bound in blue Morocco leather with a triple gold stripe running around the cover.

" This is the day we hoped for. Let us rejoice," Begin said before the ceremony.

Final haggling over the wording of the treaty did not, however, end until shortly before the ceremony. Monday morning State Department officials said experts from the three countries were still working on the exact form of final agreements reached late Sunday night.

Carter went over the final drafts of the pact in separate meetings with Sadat and Begin Monday morning. It was not until late Sunday night, after a final meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, that the negotiators were even certain that there would be a ceremony Monday.

Earlier, in a battery of press conferences Monday morning, representatives of Arab and Muslim organizations from all over North America issued scathing denunciations of the treaty as a document which ignores the central issue of Palestinian rights.

" The treaty is likely to lead not to peace but to instability and conflict in the Middle East," said a group of Arab leaders at a press conference sponsored by the National Association of Arab Americans.

" Rejection of this treaty is not a rejection of peace," the leaders said. Rather, " it is an affirmation of the desire for true, lasting and just peace, which this treaty will not and cannot achieve."

In Cairo, meanwhile, Egyptians planned to ring in the signing of the treaty Monday with the pealing of bells and by lighting up mosques.

Most Egyptians, however, were expected to celebrate at home, watching television broadcasts of the signing. And rallies were being planned for Sadat's homecoming later in the week.

Israelis greeted the long-sought treaty with mixed emotions as Palestinians staged a general strike on the West Bank and in Gaza.

Gromyko

and interests of the Arab people of Palestine ".

Tass said Arafat " expressed a deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its invariable and all-around support for the just cause of the Arabs and for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the restoration of their legitimpte rights. "

Arabs

Khaddam added.

In Abu Dhabi, Tarim Omran Tarim, a member of the National Federal Council, described the treaty at a council meeting as " black and dirty. " He said the United Arab Emirates should become directly concerned.

An Abu Dhabi newspaper, " Al Wahda, " said the answer to the treaty should be the unification of the Syrian and Iraqi armies and " the pooling of all Arab potentialities for the battle of survival and the future of the Arab people. "

In Morocco, the paper " Al-Alam " said Sadat, by signing the treaty, " wipes out 30 years of Arab struggle and the steadfastness of two generations. "

In Pakistan, a group of Arab students marched in the capital of Islamabad Monday to protest the treaty signing.

About 75 students delivered a strongly worded memorandum to the Egyptian and American embassies and the United Nations mission offices in Islamabad.

The students shouted slogans against Sadat and denounced " Zionism and American imperialists. "

The memorandum asked the United Nations to reject the peace treaty and called on " all the free and peace loving people to stand in support of the Palestinians and oppose the so called peace treaty. "

The protest march was organized by the General Union of Palestinian Students, the Arab Students Association and the General Union of Jordanian Students.

Meanwhile Syrian President Hafez Assad was quoted as saying he believes Sadat signed his own political death warrant when he agreed to a peace treaty with Israel. In an interview with " Newsweek " published Monday Assad said: " We can say without hesitation, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Sadat has signed his own demise.

" He has sold out the dignity, interests and principles of the Egyptian and Arab people, who will now call him to account for these deeds, " he added.

Commenting on U.S.policy in the Middle East, Assad said: The U.S. is trying to divide and rule by ...transferring some of the Arabs to the Israeli side.

There are also U.S. attempts to create an atmosphere of tension in the area— for instance, movements of the U.S. Navy in the Arabian Sea under the pretext of events between the two Yemens. " Assad said in a reference to recent fighting between North and South Yemen.

He added that the aim was to intimidate some Arab countries and convice others that the U.S. would come to their aid.

The Syrian leader said Saudi Arabia had reaffirmed many times — " the last time only a few days ago " — that it remained committed to resolutions passed at the Arab summit in Baghdad last year.

Strong

Iran in particular, OPEC's second biggest producer after Saudi Arabia, has said it does not intend to return to pre-revolution output levels of about six million barrels a day.

Instead it wants to earn as much as it can from the lower output it has imposed.

The other OPEC members will be waiting to hear details of Iran's production and export plans. Support for Iran's demand for higher official prices is expected to come from Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and Iraq, OPEC sources said.

Oil company officials expect prices could rise to about $ 15.50 or $ 16 a barrel.

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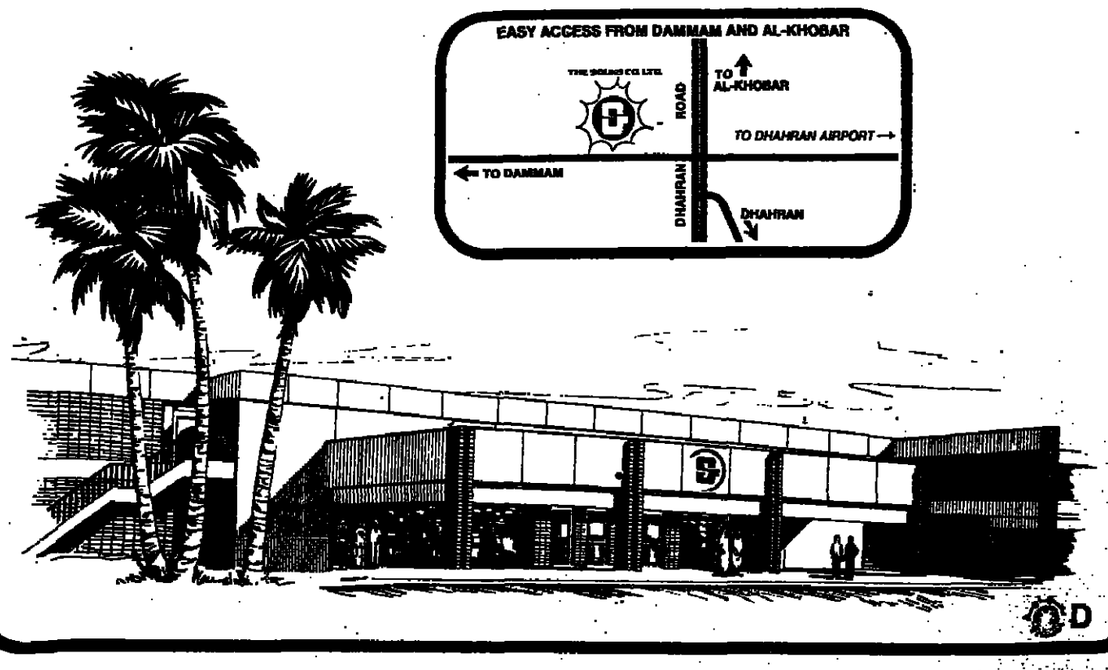

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